

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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U.S. SUBMARINE ARRIVAL IN YOKOSUKA PROTESTED

SK060040 Tokyo KYODO in English 0013 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Yokosuka, Kanagawa Pref., Aug. 6 KYODO -- U.S. Navy nuclear-powered submarine *Drum* that can carry Tomahawk cruise missiles, arrived at Yokosuka naval port in Kanagawa Prefecture Sunday, amid protests from antinuclear groups now active in ban-the-bomb movement prior to the 39th anniversary of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki atomic bombings. The arrival of such a submarine marked the first in Japan after the U.S. Defense Department announced the deployment of nuclear Tomahawk cruise missiles on them in late June.

The 3,640-ton Sturgeon class submarine visited the port for the first time in over a year becoming the 11th U.S. nuclear submarine to arrive here in 1984. U.S. naval officers said the purpose of the visit was to provide rest and recreation for the submarine's crew members. They declined to comment on the crew, which numbers 20 persons more than the 110-person capacity.

Antinuclear campaigners protested against the arrival by distributing handbills and collecting antinuclear signatures.

DIETMEN START EXCHANGE GROUP WITH U.S. LAWMAKERS

OW060825 Tokyo KYODO in English 0807 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 6 KYODO -- Japanese dietmen, except for the Communists, Monday inaugurated a suprapartisan group to promote exchanges with U.S. congressmen as well as diplomats and students staying in Japan, a group spokesman said.

The 193-member Japan-U.S. Dietman's League is led by Tokusaburo Kosaka, a lower house member of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and a former Cabinet minister in charge of the Economic Planning Agency.

Exchanges between Japanese and U.S. lawmakers have so far been promoted by the LDP but the U.S. side has been calling for participation of opposition parties in such programs, the spokesman said.

DIPLOMAT FREED FROM KABUL, RETURNS HOME

SK060026 Tokyo KYODO in English 0016 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Narita, Chiba Pref., Aug 6 KYODO -- Koichi Umezawa, a Japanese Embassy official in Afghanistan who was freed after being held by antigovernment guerrillas for 40 days, returned to Japan Sunday to be reunited with his family. Umezawa, third attache at the Japanese Embassy in Kabul, was greeted by his parents upon arrival at new Tokyo international airport at Narita Sunday afternoon. Foreign Ministry officials were also on hand to greet him.

Umezawa was abducted by Afghan guerrillas on June 22 while driving on the outskirts of Kabul. He was held for six weeks until he was released in an Afghan-Pakistan border area. Before leaving Pakistan for home, Umezawa said he had been carrying his diplomat's identification card at the time of his abduction. But the guerrillas apparently mistook him for a Soviet supporter and held him for an extended period because the language barrier prevented him from explaining who he was.

ROK BUSINESSMAN URGES MORE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

OW031303 Tokyo KYODO in English 1224 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Karuizawa, Nagano Pref., Aug. 3 KYODO -- A top South Korean businessman Friday demanded more active technology transfer from Japan to his country, but Japanese business leaders voiced concern that would "boomerang" against Japanese industry in the end. The occasion was the final-day session of a forum held here, a noted summer resort, by the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren).

Chong Chu-yong, chairman of Hyondae, South Korea's biggest business group, urged Japanese industry to supply its advanced technologies to South Korea more positively. Chong, who heads the Federation of Korean Industries, was speaking as guest.

His earnest appeal, however, failed to dispel wary sentiment prevalent among Japanese business leaders, who expressed apprehension that the transfer of Japan's high technologies to South Korea could result in a heavy influx of Korean products into Japan to the detriment of Japanese industry -- the so-called "boomerang effect."

Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of Keidanren grouping big businesses, noted that future economic cooperation between Japan and South Korea will hinge upon settlement of this "boomerang effect."

Chong branded Japanese fears as totally groundless, maintaining that his country's technical standard is still lagging far behind that of Japan. But Eishiro Saito, board chairman of Nippon Steel Corp., said there is a limit to Japan's technical cooperation, pointing out that products of the Pohang steel mill in South Korea, built with the cooperation of his firm, are actually penetrating the Japanese market, adversely affecting Japanese steelmakers. The problem should be solved through talks on limiting markets, for instance, he argued.

Toshio Nakamura, board chairman of Mitsubishi Bank, in effect called upon South Korea to moderate the speed of its economic growth, saying that efforts to overtake an advanced country too rapidly tend to draw strong resistance.

Yoshizo Ikeda, consultant of Mitsui and Co., and Seiki Tozaki, board chairman of C. Itoh and Co., asked South Korea to view the problem of technology transfer not merely as a bilateral issue between Japan and South Korea, but as a problem for the free world as a whole. In this context, they called for Seoul's participation in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and advised Seoul to state its case in the forum of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

FIRST DOMESTIC GROUND-TO-AIR MISSILE LAUNCHED

OW060911 Tokyo KYODO in English 0905 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Sapporo, Aug. 6 KYODO -- Japan succeeded in the first test firing of a purely domestically-developed ground-to-air missile off Shizunai, southeast of here, Monday. The short-range missile, 2.7 meters long and 15 centimeters in diameter, travels up to 35 kilometers at the maximum speed of Mach 2.4. The 50 million yen (205,700 dollars) missile is designed to hone in on the infrared rays emitted by planes. In the first test firing it hit a fast-flying "enemy" plane some five kilometers away, 20 seconds after launch by the Ground Self-Defense Force (GSDF) antiair artillery. The debris of the mock enemy plane was later recovered in the nearby Pacific. Another missile is to be fired Tuesday, following an agreement with local fishermen.

MITI PLANS JOINT DEVELOPMENT OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY

OW030923 Tokyo KYODO in English 0803 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 3 KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry is planning to promote joint development of high technologies by government and private researchers at MITI-run research laboratories from fiscal 1985, starting in April 1985, ministry officials said Friday. The plan is yet to be finalized, the officials said, but if realized private researchers will be invited to join government research projects in high technologies such as electronics, biotechnology and new materials and allowed to use government research facilities.

Patent rights obtained through such joint research will be owned jointly by the government and private businesses depending on the degree of private contribution to the projects, they said. Private businesses currently cannot obtain patent rights on the results of their joint research with the government, to which they have expressed a strong complaint, the officials added.

EXPORTS OF PICKUP TRUCKS TO U.S. BOOSTED

OW031021 Tokyo KYODO in English 0932 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 3 KYODO -- Japanese automakers have sharply boosted exports to the U.S. of small pickup trucks, not covered by the "voluntary" controls on passenger car exports. Industry sources said Japanese automakers found the way to increase their exports to the United States over the import quotas set at 1.85 million passenger cars for the current year that began last April.

Isuzu Motors Ltd. began shipping its two-seat van-type pickup "trooper" last spring, and Toyota Motor Corp., the largest Japanese automaker, has put a new model four-wheel drive pickup "4 Runner" on the American market in an effort to expand sales, the sources said.

According to figures released by the Japanese auto industry, exports of the small-size trucks rose 37 percent from a year earlier to 289,000 units in the first six months of this year. "The total exports will reach 600,000 units this year, if the trend continues," one industry source predicted.

By company, Toyota increased its exports by 50 percent to 119,000 units in the first half of 1984, while rival Nissan Motor Co. showed an increase of 0.9 percent to 68,000 units. But Nissan added another 42,000 units made in its Tennessee plant to total 110,000 units. Mazda Motor Corp. sold 60,000 units, up 54 percent from a year before, while Mitsubishi Motor Corp. was up 65 percent to 29,000 units. Isuzu advanced 38 percent to 19,500 units.

Japanese makers virtually monopolized the U.S. market for pickup trucks until around 1980. The U.S. big 3 automakers entered the market around 1982 resulting in intense sales competition and expansion of the market itself. The sources said total sales this year were expected to hit 1.2 million units. They said the Japanese pickups are popular in the U.S. market for their good design, styling and wide range of uses. The most attractive reason may be that pickup trucks are easy to obtain in contrast to passenger cars, the sources added.



JAPANESE FISHING BOATS ALLOWED TO RETURN HOME

SK040505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA) -- The Japanese fishing boats "Kirishima-MarU No. 38", "Seiho-MarU No. 38" and "Kaiyo-MarU No. 17" which were apprehended after illegally intruding into the economic waters of our country and catching fish there left for home.

On July 25 a naval patrol craft of the Korean People's Army which was conducting routine duty apprehended the Japanese fishing boats "Kirishima-MarU No. 38", "Seiho-MarU No. 38" and "Kaiyo-MarU No. 17" which had illegally intruded into the economic waters of the East Sea of our country up to a point 40 degrees, 31 minutes north latitude and 132 degrees, 22 minutes east longitude and were catching fish there. According to an investigation, it was confirmed that these boats are fishing boats belonging to the Eiyo Fishery Association in Fukuoka City, Prefecture, Japan.

The crewmen of these boats admitted that they illegally intruded into the economic waters of our country and caught fish and they deserved to be punished for this.

An organ concerned of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent back the fishing boats and their crewmen at 2 on the afternoon of August 4, taking into consideration the fact that the Japanese crewmen admitted their mistake and apologized for it, asking for lenient pardon.

The Japanese side should take appropriate measures lest Japanese fishing boats should intrude into the economic waters of our country again.

NODONG SINMUN REBUTS JCP ON BOAT SEIZURE

SK060447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 6 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today prints a signed commentary titled "Whose 'View' Does He Speak For?"

The commentary reads in full: As already reported, on the night of July 28 an unidentified boat illegally intruded into the East Sea military boundary of our country and was apprehended. Far from complying with control by a naval patrol craft of the Korean People's Army, this boat which had illegally intruded into our military boundary, hit out patrol craft and fled. So our naval patrol craft repeatedly signalled to lie to and fired warning shots with tracer bullets, but the boat kept fleeing, refusing to stop. Our patrol craft fired threatening shots and apprehended the boat.

According to an investigation, it was confirmed that the boat is the Japanese fishing boat "Yachiyo-MarU No. 36" and the master of the boat died. The Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its telegram dated July 31 to the Japan Red Cross Society informed it in detail of the above-mentioned fact and expressed regret at the death of the Japanese master.

The truth of the case of the Japanese boat "Yachiyo-MarU No. 36" is clear. As the crewmen of the boat admitted and apologized, the boat "Yachiyo-MarU No. 36" had illegally intruded into the East Sea military boundary of our country and the case occurred owing to their mistake.

There is nothing incomprehensible for those who have an unbiased view of the fact. But the director of the International Department of the Japan Communist Party [JCP], expressing the "view" of his party on this case in AKAHATA August 4, said that he cannot recognize our setting of the military boundary itself and it was illegal in view of international law and humanitarianism to fire shots at the boat which entered into the waters of the boundary.

We cannot but surprise at the "expression of view" by the director of the International Department of the Japan Communist Party on the case of the Japanese boat "Yachiyo-Maru No. 36." As for our setting of the military boundary on the sea, it was our republic's just measure of self-defence for defending the country's security and sovereignty in view of the demand of the prevailing situation and it is a sacred right which no one is allowed to encroach upon.

Many countries of the world set security waters with differing widths in accordance with their situations. No question of recognition or so has ever been raised and cannot be raised about this. Our setting of the military boundary on the sea is just in view of the international usage and no one has any right to talk about this.

If there have been anyone so far who took issue with our military boundary, they were only the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries and South Korean puppets. The statement of the director of the International Department of the Japan Communist Party is evidently an impudent slander of our sovereignty and an interference in our internal affairs.

There is no reasonable ground in his statement asserting that our naval patrol craft's legal control was an illegal act. It is a right of a sovereign state to control the illegal intrusion of a boat and an exercise of sovereignty recognized by international law. If the Japanese boat had not entered into the military boundary of our country and the boat complied with our control in time, nothing would have occurred.

Why does the director of the International Department of the Japan Communist Party unreasonably take issue with us, talking about "international law" and "humanitarianism"? This is a rash act of those devoid of the elementary common sense of international law. As for peaceful operations of Japanese fishermen brought forward by the Japan Communist Party, there can be no reason for it to take issue with us about this matter. It is entirely due to the Japanese authorities which are pursuing a hostile policy towards our republic that this problem has not been solved and even the recent case took place.

It is nothing but a cheap agitation for creating unfriendly sentiments against us among the Japanese fishermen and people to slander us unreasonably and call for "steps," while making no mention of the authorities which are responsible for the solution of the problem. Lurking behind it is an intention to win the "favour" of people. We cannot construe otherwise.

We cannot but direct attention to the fact that the "expression of view" by the director of the International Department of the Japan Communist Party is timed to coincide with the vicious anti-communist, anti-DPRK and anti-Chongnyon racket raised by the Japanese right-wing reactionaries with the approach of Chon Tu-hwan the puppet's tour of Japan.

The "expression of view" by the director of the International Department of the Japan Communist Party will in no way be beneficial to the interests of the Japanese people and to the friendship between the Korean and Japanese peoples. They must think twice for whose voice they are speaking and whom they will benefit.

#### VRPR ON NAKASONE'S REMARKS WELCOMING CHON'S TOUR

SK060416 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, we will discuss Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's absurd remarks uttered at a meeting with members of the South Korean delegation to the South Korea-Japan Cooperation Committee.

On 31 July, at a meeting with members of the South Korean delegation, including Sin Hyon-hak, who were participating in a meeting of the so-called South Korea-Japan Cooperation Committee, Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone babbled that the Japanese people would greet Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan as the biggest unprecedented event in the history of Japan, that they would sincerely welcome his visit, and that South Korea is one of the most important countries for Japan.

At a time when people at home and abroad are strongly protesting and condemning traitor Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled visit to Japan, declaring it a junket of treachery, such absurd remarks by Nakasone, the boss of the Japanese reactionaries, are indeed intolerable.

As everyone knows, people at home and abroad are now strongly condemning traitor Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled visit to Japan. This can be well proven by a joint statement which was issued recently by South Korean religious organizations, including the General Federation of Korean Christians. Declaring traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan an antinational and nation-selling one, the joint statement exposed the aim of Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan as one to strengthen the so-called tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan, and Seoul and that his visit will result in further deepening South Korea's subordination to Japan.

In Japan, too, many political parties, including the Japanese Socialist Party and the Japanese Communist Party; public organizations; and figures of all strata have issued statements or letters of protest opposing and condemning traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan. Nevertheless, only the Nakasone ring has been frantic in preparations for traitor and nation-seller Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan, babbling about a sincere welcome and the like.

According to a report saying that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a figure requiring the most thorough and strict security in the world, Tokyo Metropolitan Police Office has already established an ad hoc organization named "Security Measure Committee." It has also decided to check and inspect all sewage and buildings along streets Chon Tu-hwan will pass and even all ceilings of hotels at which he will stay once he arrives in Japan. It has also decided to fly helicopters over the skies.

Besides these security measures, the Japanese reactionaries have decided to mobilize more police forces than those mobilized when war maniac Reagan visited Japan. In other words, the Metropolitan Police Office has established an unprecedented security plan which will cover the sky, ground, and underground of Tokyo with nets of intelligence agents and police forces.

This is a sickening political cartoon. Lurking in the Nakasone ring's plan to drag traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the human trash and murderer who has been isolated and rejected at home and abroad, to Japan, and the taking of such unprecedented security measures, is a sinister political plot. In a nutshell, Nakasone's invitation to Chon Tu-hwan to visit Japan is aimed at stepping up the Nakasone ring's maneuvers to again invade the Korean peninsula, using traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the fascist tyrant and pro-Japanese flunkeyist, as a guide, and at completing the formation of a tripartite military alliance of Japan, the United States, and South Korea.

We should point out here that traitor Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled visit to Japan has been planned in accordance with a scenario and instructions from the United States. Taking advantage of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy, the Japanese militarists have stepped up the militarization of Japan and its rearmament and have been frantic in realizing its old dream of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Nakasone, who is the most bellicose element of the successive Japanese rulers, should renounce the anachronistic wild ambition for overseas aggression, holding back the United States.



Our people will continue to oppose resolutely traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan and struggle to the end against the Japanese militarists' schemes to invade South Korea again, using traitor Chon Tu-hwan as a guide.

MINJU CHOSON VIEWS CHON'S JAPAN TRIP AS 'SCHEME'

SK060820 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 6 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON August 5 carried a commentary titled "Stooge's Vicious Scheme" denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan group for opening up a filthy propaganda barrage in an attempt to make the traitor's Japan trip successful at any cost.

The author of the commentary says: Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is stringing out mismash to make people believe that he would do something through his Japan trip; he set afloat the gossip that he would wrest during the trip an "apology" from the Japanese "emperor" for the thirty-six years of Japanese imperialist colonial rule over Korea and "demand" him to guarantee legal rights to the Korean residents in Japan.

This is an artifice of him to represent himself as a "patriot" and a "great man" and create the impression that he would attain something in Japan and thus improve his public image.

It is clear what he seeks in spreading such strange rumours with his Japan trip just ahead. He intends to conceal the criminal purpose of his Japan trip and lull the resistance of the people so as to make the Japan tour without a hitch.

His trip is a dangerous one which will aggravate the situation and increase the danger of war in Korea and Asia.

We cannot but pay attention to the fact that his Japan visit takes place after the warmonger Reagan made a trip to Japan and South Korea to give war orders and Nakasone visited South Korea to hold confabs with the puppets on tightening collusion in political, economic and military fields.

Traitor Chon's Japan trip is for strengthening military cooperation and, especially, hastening the formation of a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance.

By forming this alliance, the South Korean puppets intend to promote "security of power", remain in power for a long time and step up war preparations against us with the help of the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries.

This is the very purpose he seeks in his Japan trip; it has been planned in compliance with the demand of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists scheme to link South Korea and Japan closer in political economic and military fields and frame up a tripartite military alliance on that basis and thereby form a "NATO"-type military bloc in Asia and gratify their desire to dominate Korea and Asia.

PAPER DENOUNCES JAPAN-S. KOREA COOPERATION

SK031056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA) -- Papers here today comment on a meeting of the Japan-South Korea cooperation committee held in Tokyo a few days ago with the scheduled Japan trip of traitor Chon Tu-hwan ahead. The author of a NODONG SINMUN commentary points out that the participants in the meeting promised each other to cooperate in making Chon's trip "successful."

The commentary says: Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japan trip is to tighten direct military tieup between Japan and South Korea and strengthen the last link of the United States-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance. This is well illustrated by the letter of a top man in authority of Japan to the meeting which said that, with the Japan trip of Chon Tu-hwan, the cooperative relations between Japan and South Korea would enter a "new stage of development", and by the statement which came at the end of the meeting calling for the promotion of "broader cooperative relations" to greet a "new age" of Japan and South Korea.

By the "new age" of Japan and South Korea they mean a "new age" in which the Japanese reactionaries would establish a complete colonial rule over South Korea by infiltrating ever deeper into South Korea not only politically and economically but militarily.

It is a strategic demand of the U.S. imperialists making haste with the provocation of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula to strengthen the military and political tieup between South Korea and Japan and round off the triangular military alliance as soon as possible.

Availing themselves of the United States' Asian strategy, the Japanese ruling quarters are getting frantic in their efforts to realize their ambition to dominate South Korea.

From this point of view, the Japanese reactionaries are desperately obstructing the reunification of Korea and hope that Korea will remain divided permanently. This is graphically proved by the fact that the participants in the meeting in their "statement" echoed the words of the South Korean puppets in the "reunification proposal."

Japan should break off her shameful and dangerous relations with the traitor Chon Tu-hwan hated and denounced by the world people as a truculent murderer. This is the demand of the Japanese people and the world public.

#### VRPR ON CHON'S REMARKS TO UN UNDER SECRETARY

SK040920 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Station commentary: "The Bellicose Element's Farfetched Sophistry"]

[Text] At his meeting with the U.N. under secretary-general on 1 August, Chon Tu-hwan brazenly said that the danger of war is mounting more on the Korean peninsula than in any other region due to the North's pursuit of reunification through armed communization, and that the cooperation and support of the United Nations are needed to prevent war in this region. He repeated such remarks at a so-called summit with the Mauritian prime minister on the same day. These absurd remarks of traitor Chon Tu-hwan are a ridiculous prattle to hide his nature as a heinous war maniac.

As you know, traitor Chon Tu-hwan's clamoring about reunification through armed communization by the North is a stereotyped method which he has employed whenever he has found an opportunity to achieve his sordid political purpose. Reunification through armed communization -- a version of the theory on nonexistent southward invasion -- is, indeed, nothing but fiction. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan has raved about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, such as the threat of southward invasion in early spring, the threat of southward invasion taking advantage of the foliage season, and the threat of southward invasion in winter, changigg seasons and words throughout the year. However, there has never been the slightest threat of so-called southward invasion.

To promote peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula, the North recently set forth the proposal for tripartite talks the principal aim of which is the signing of a peace agreement with the United States, the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, and the adoption of a declaration of nonaggression with South Korea. To talk about the North's proposal for tripartite talks without any bias, it is the most realistic and reasonable way in view of the situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula and the interests and aspirations of our masses and nation, a fair and aboveboard overture which everyone can accept, and a very desirable formula for a peaceful solution to the question of the Korean peninsula.

Instead of responding to the North's fair and aboveboard proposal for tripartite talks, however, the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan group has nefariously slandered it, branding it as a camouflaged peace offensive, and has been hellbent in reckless war preparations at the instigation of the United States. The Chon Tu-hwan ring has begged for the permanent occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops in accordance with the scenario written by the U.S. masters, and has daily kicked up the criminal racket of various types of war drills for northward invasion, including "Team Spirit-84" and "Myolgong - 84," constantly introducing various types of lethal weapons and military equipment from the United States.

Because of the reckless new war preparation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the Chon Tu-hwan ring there exists not the threat of southward invasion but the threat of northward invasion on the Korean peninsula and the touch-and-go danger of war is increasing hour by hour.

This notwithstanding, traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled about the fictitious theory of southward invasion -- reunification through armed communization by the North. This is a foolish trick to justify his maneuvers for a war of northward invasion and to shirk his responsibility for tension on the Korean peninsula.

What cannot be overlooked is that traitor Chon Tu-hwan, clinging to war preparations, begged for support while talking about so-called peaceful reunification. This bellicose element, which is fanatically running wild in war preparations while paying lipservice to peaceful reunification, made a deceptive jugglery as if he desired peaceful reunification. This is an absurd act like a thief crying: Stop, thief!

It is nothing but a powder-smelling war ballad that is coming out of the mouth of the war maniac. However hard traitor Chon Tu-hwan may try to hide his heinous nature under the cloak of peace, no one will be deceived by this.

One who enjoys playing with fire is destined to burn to death by a fire he sets. Like the miserable doom of war maniacs that history has shown, traitor Chon Tu-hwan's destiny cannot be the exception.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should act with discretion by looking straight at the aspirations of our masses for independence, democracy, peace, and reunification and the tenor of the times; immediately stop criminal war preparation maneuvers against the nation and the masses; and respond to the North's proposal for tripartite talks.

#### NODONG SINMUN ON SOUTH'S 'CRISIS DECADE' RUMOR

SK041330 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2130 GMT 3 Aug 84

[NODONG SINMUN 4 August commentator's article: "Outcry Over Crisis of the 1980's Is a Version of That Over Southward Invasion"]

[Text] A rumor on the so-called crisis of the 1980's -- a rumor that the 1980's is a dangerous decade -- has recently prevailed in South Korea.



The source of this crisis rumor which has been widely diffused by patronized propaganda means is the South Korean puppet authorities. Testifying at the National Assembly Defense Committee on 6 July, the puppet defense minister said that the North has adopted the 1980's as the decade to realize its strategy toward the South.

Furthermore, on 16 July, the puppet Home Affairs Ministry said that the period up to 1988 is a dangerous time when the possibility southward invasion by the North is great and that this year is most critical. Prior to this, in his speech at a ceremony to open a street, and at his talks with the chairman of LDP members of the Japanese National Constituency, puppet Chon Tu-hwan said that the primary object to which one should be alert is the North's provocation to liquidate South Korea's right to survival.

The rumor of the crisis of the 80's is a version of that on southward invasion which has been spread up to now. Those who could not longer convince the people of their assertion of southward invasion fabricated the rumor in order to create an impression that a realistic threat of southward invasion is impending. While spreading the crisis rumor, they are kicking up large-scale anticommunist rackets to incite hostility and a spirit of confrontation against us by holding patronized functions, such as anticommunist rallies and exhibitions, at many places.

The hysteric anticommunist row in South Korea, a kind rarely seen, is an offspring of the serious crises facing the South Korean puppets. With National Assembly elections approaching, the puppets are engrossed in strengthening their dictatorial foundation, clinging to a double-sided trick of suppression and appeasement.

However, the situation is developing in differently from what the puppets are seeking. The antifascist struggle of youths and students for democratization, which began at the beginning of the year and entered a full-scale stage in March, has continued for half a year. The demonstrators are demanding the overthrow of the fascist regime and the resignation of dictator Chon Tu-hwan and are claiming that the U.S. imperialists, whom the puppets believe like their heaven, withdraw from South Korea without interfering in the internal affairs of Korea. On 23 July, eight organizations of South Korean youth and students, including the Association of Christian Youths, representing 800,000 youths and students, issued a statement in which they branded puppet Chon Tu-hwan's junket to Japan, scheduled for early September, as treacherous antinational diplomacy and demanded that it be stopped.

The antigovernment spirit is also mounting among democratic personages and religionists. The corruption and irregularities of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, including speculation into real estate by Chong Nae-hyong, chairman of the DJP, and Yi Chong-sik, vice chairman of the puppet Advisory Council for the Policy of Peaceful Reunification, have been repeatedly exposed. As a result of this, the people's resistance has further increased and the puppets have been plunged into a predicament at home and abroad. A spreading rumor on a large-scale Cabinet reshuffle in connection with the scandals fully reflects the seriousness of the crises the puppets are facing.

The economic crises are also deepening. During the first half of this year, South Korea's trade deficit with foreign countries reached \$1.66 billion. The foreign debt total is approaching near \$50 billion. Because of financial problems, middle- and small-size have gone bankrupt. Jobless people have taken to the street.

Pointing out the economic crises facing South Korea, a Japanese magazine wrote: Under the current critical situation which has gone far beyond the serious stage, it is doubtful whether the Chon Tu-hwan regime will last another 1 or 2 years.

The crises facing the puppets abroad are also accelerating. Today when the international prestige of the republic is mounting extraordinarily and international solidarity with our people's just struggle for peace and peaceful reunification in Korea is being strengthened daily, the South Korean puppets are meeting with bitter curses and denunciation from the world's people due to their fascist rule of terror, division, and war maneuvers which go against the trend of the times.

The crises of the puppets are not limited, but involve political, economic, and external relations as a whole. They are not temporary, but long-term. These serious crises do not originate in the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, but have been brought about by the South Korean people's antigovernment struggle, corruption and irregularities in the ruling circles of the puppets, and uncontrollable economic ruin and crises caused by the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and the puppets' dark rule.

The puppets are inciting hostility and a spirit of confrontation against us by waging an anticommunist campaign, spreading the rumor of the threat of southward invasion. This is aimed at diverting elsewhere the attention of the people from the internal crises of South Korea resulting from their own antipopular, antinational moves; at bridging over the crises of power by hastening fascistization and war preparations; and at laying a foundation for long-term power. This is proven by the fact that they have adopted the period from now to 1988 as a very dangerous period.

As is known, 1988 is the year when the presidential term expires. Even though puppet Chon Tu-hwan has said that he would retire when his 7-year term expires to set an example of the peaceful transfer of power, no South Korean dictator has retired of his own free will. To invent an excuse for a long-term power, puppet Chon Tu-hwan, whose term expires in March 1988, decided to host the Olympics in Seoul that fall. The outcry over the crises of the 1980's is another pretext for long-term power. The puppets needed such crisis rumors to invent the excuse that taking power again is necessary for security.

The puppets are inciting the spirit of North-South confrontation among the people and accelerating war preparations under the pretext of total security, clamoring that southward invasion is impending; they are tightening their press gag under the signboard of national concord; and they are accelerating fascistization in social and political life, intensifying the suppression of patriots, youths, students, and democratic figures. All the facts confirm that the theory of southward invasion is nothing but a fiction fabricated to find a way to secure power and long-term office.

The South Korean puppets' rumors of the threat of southward invasion and the crises of the 1980's are a camouflage to conceal preparations for a war of northward invasion which they are stepping up together with the U.S. imperialists. To make their case that the rumor of southward invasion is real, the puppets are raising a hue and cry over the military superiority of the North and accelerating the augmentation of their armed forces while begging for the permanent occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops.

Both in view of population, the source of armed forces, and military equipment and in view of our military strength compared with that of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, the claim of military superiority on the part of the North is a sheer lie distorting military reality on the Korean peninsula.

In reality, about 40,000 U.S. troops armed with various types of sophisticated weapons, including nuclear weapons, and war means, and almost 1,000,000 puppet troops, are assuming a perfect combat posture in the southern part of the Military Demarcation Line and, besides this, huge civil armed forces are constantly in a mobilization posture.

In recent years, the U.S. imperialists have increased the war capabilities of the U.S. troops and the puppet army by dragging in modern heavy equipment, including new fighter bombers and missiles, and have turned South Korea into a dangerous war powder keg by stockpiling billions of dollars worth of munitions and war materials. Having deployed a large number of U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine troops and mobile strike units in mainland Japan, Okinawa, the Pacific, and the U.S. proper, the U.S. imperialists are assuming a posture for hurling them into the Korean front in an emergency. It is no secret that the U.S. imperialists are trying to perfect the triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan, and South Korea and to mobilize the Japanese Self-Defense Armed Forces for a Korean war.

The U.S. imperialists' war strategy and arms deployment with South Korea as a forward base prove that what actually exists on the Korean peninsula is not the military superiority of the North, but the military superiority of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, and not the threat of southward invasion from the North, but the threat of northward invasion from South Korea.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring who are aggravating the tense situation in our country and creating a dangerous situation which is reminiscent of the eve of war; it is our republic which is under the threat of aggression.

The South Korean puppets' outcry over southward invasion and the crises of the 1980's is nothing but a smokescreen to get out of the political crises, gratify their desire for long-term office, legalize the occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops and the augmentation of armed forces, and conceal their scheme for a war of northward invasion by misleading public opinion at home and abroad.

The rumors of southward invasion and crises spread by the South Korean puppets are not new ones. Kicking up the racket of anticommunist confrontation and war whenever political crises have been created in South Korea is an old method which successive puppets of South Korea have employed. The defunct dictator cried over the threat of southward invasion for 18 years and the Chon Tu-hwan ring has done the same for a few years now.

However, no one knows of a southward invasion in Korea. Settling the question of the country's reunification, not by the exercise of armed forces, but by a peaceful method is the consistent stand of our party and of the government of the republic. More than once we have made it clear that we have no intention of invading the South or of forcing our system on South Korea. Even when the Syngman Rhee dictatorial regime was toppled by the 19 April people's uprising and political chaos was created in South Korea, we proposed reunification by enacting the confederal system. When the Park Chung-hui dictatorial regime collapsed and a political vacuum was created in South Korea, we did not try to invade the South, but proposed that the North and the South open a door for reunification through collaboration and unity. This stand of ours is graphically reflected in the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, which asserts that the North and the South form a reunified state through collaboration and unity on the basis of retaining their ideologies and systems as they are, and in the peaceful proposal for tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea to solve the Korean question peacefully.

Under today's situation, holding tripartite talks among the parties which are responsible for the Korean question by sitting face to face with each other, is the most realistic and reasonable formula for talks. It would make it possible to improve Korean-U.S. relations and North-South relations, now in a state of confrontation, to consolidate peace in Korea, and to provide preconditions, for independent and peaceful reunification there without contravening each other's interests. However, without trying to sit face to face with us, the United States and the South Korean authorities are refusing to come to the theater of talks, saying that our peaceful proposal is a camouflaged peace offensive and the like.



Our republic has consistently struggled to prevent the danger of war in Korea and to defend peace. Our people are now vigorously waging combat for grand socialist construction throughout the country in order to achieve the Second 7-Year Plan and the 10 major prospective objectives for socialist economic construction in the 1980's, eagerly aspiring for the country's peace and independent and peaceful reunification. Our people do not want the eternal monumental creations which they have built with their blood and sweat and socialist gains to be destroyed by war.

Those who try to distinguish things and phenomena without prejudice could not say that we are conducting a camouflaged peace offensive. If the United States and the South Korean authorities truly want a peaceful solution to the Korean question, they should sincerely accept our peaceful proposal and seek a way to solve problems by contacting us.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring cannot deceive the people or improve their lot with such a false row as the threat of southward invasion. The South Korean people will not be trifled by the anticommunist rackets of intrigue and will smash them.

#### REPORTAGE ON PREMIER KANG SONG-SAN'S PRC VISIT

##### Airport Departure

SK050940 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0930 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left here today by air for an official goodwill visit to the People's Republic of China on the invitation of Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the PRC.

Leaving with him were Vice-Premier Kim Pok-Sin; chairman of the People's Service Commission Nim Hyong-ku; Minister of Coal Industry Choe Kwan-yong; Chief of the Office of Councillors of the Administration Council Kim Tal-hyon; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk; Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Chon Il-chun; Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to PRC Sin In-ha and suite members.

The premier and his entourage were seen off at the airport by Vice-President of the DPRK Yi Chong-ok; Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam; Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae; Minister of Land and Sea Transportation O Song-yol; Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Kim Kwan-sop; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok-chu; Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Om Tok-hwan and other personages concerned.

Also present were Wu Liangpu, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials of the Chinese Embassy here.

##### Arrival in Beijing

SK060430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing August 6 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived in Beijing on the morning of August 5 by air for an official goodwill visit to the People's Republic of China at the invitation of Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the PRC.

A function took place at the plaza in front of the east gate of the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on the afternoon of August 5 in welcome of the official goodwill visit of Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, to the People's Republic of China.

Fluttering on the flagpoles in the plaza were flags of our country and the People's Republic of China. Standing in a row in the plaza were working people and children in Beijing.

The DPRK premier of the Administration Council and his party were met by Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, and other cadres of China. Premier Kang Song-san shook hands with Premier Zhao Ziyang and hugged him warmly. A Chinese child presented a bunch of flowers to Premier Kang Song-san.

At the welcome function the national anthems of our country and the People's Republic of China were played amidst the booming of a 19-gun salute. Premier Kang Song-san, in company with Premier Zhao Ziyang, reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

At the end of the welcome function Premier Kang Song-san met and had a warm conversation with Premier Zhao Ziyang at the Great Hall of the People. Prior to this, the DPRK premier of the Administration Council and his party were met at the airport by Chen Puru, minister of railways; Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea; and other leading personnel concerned. The Korean Embassy officials in Beijing were also present at the airport.

#### Kang Song-san, Zhao Talks

SK060437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing August 6 (KCNA) -- Talks were held between Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, and Comrade Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on August 5.

Present at the talks on our side were Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin; chairman of the People's Service Commission Yim Hyong-ku; Minister of Coal Industry Choe Kwan-yong; Chief of the Office of Councillors of the Administration Council Kim Tal-hyon; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk; Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Chon Il-chun; Korean Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to China Sin In-ha and suite members and on the opposite side were Tian Jiyun, vice-premier of the State Council; Chen Puru, minister of railways; Gao Yangwen, minister of coal industry; Yang Bo, minister of light industry; Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Xu Xin, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and others. The talks took place in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

#### PRC Media Reports

For PRC media reports on the visit of Kang Song-san, premier of the Administrative Council, including his 5 August talks with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, see the North-east Asia section of the 6 August PRC Daily REPORT, and subsequent issues.

#### KIM HWAN MEETS PRC OCEANOGRAPHY DELEGATION

SK032223 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Kim Hwan on August 3 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the State Ocean Bureau of China headed by its director Luo Yuru. Also present on the occasion was [name indistinct], director of the hydro-meteorological service, and Wu Liangpu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR SANDOR PAYS FAREWELL CALLS

## Kim Il-song Sees Envoy

SK041527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song today received Sandor Etre, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to our country, who paid a farewell call on him.

Present there were vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and an official of the Hungarian Embassy in Pyongyang.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador.

## Talk With Kim Yong-nam

SK051048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0845 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on August 4 met and had a talk with Hungarian Ambassador to Korea Sandor Etre who paid a farewell call on him. Kim Yong-nam arranged a luncheon for the ambassador.

NIGERIAN LEADER MEETS PAK SONG-CHOL, ENTOURAGE

SK052357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 6 (KCNA) -- Major General Mohammad Buhari, head of state and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, on August 3 met the Korean Government delegation headed by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK.

The head of the delegation conveyed warm greetings of President Kim Il-song to Major General Mohammad Buhari. Mohammad Buhari expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his heartfelt greetings to President Kim Il-song.

He said Nigeria should learn from the DPRK the independent stand and spirit of self-reliance and his country, as a non-aligned state, would contribute to the strengthening and development of the movement.

Noting that the Korean people could achieve great successes in the political, economic, cultural and technical fields as they are guided by the sagacious leader, he said Nigeria would introduce the experiences of Korea in many fields and develop cooperative relations with Korea. Touching upon the question of Korean reunification, he hoped that Korea would be reunified in near future.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. The Korean Government delegation arrived in Lagos on August 2.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR

SK041521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on August 4 received Mohamed Lakhdar Belaid, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic to our country, who paid a farewell call on him.

Present there was Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam.

President Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador.



AFGHANISTAN PARTY CONTINGENT BEGINS DPRK VISIT

## Arrival in Pyongyang

SK031557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan headed by Adina Sangin, alternate member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and director of the Economic Affairs Department of the party, arrived in Pyongyang on August 3 by air.

It was met at the airport by Pak Nam-ki, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and director of a department of the party Central Committee, and personages concerned. In the evening the WPK Central Committee arranged a party for the delegation at the Okyu restaurant.

## Party Groups Confer

SK050852 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0846 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Pyongyang on August 4 between the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. Present at the talks on our side were Pak Nam-ki, member and director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and personages concerned. Present on the opposite side were the members of the delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan headed by Adina Sangin, alternate member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and director of the Economic Affairs Department of the party.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

KIM CHONG-IL INSPECTS INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

SK040407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on August 3 went round the light industrial goods exhibition, accompanied by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Comrades Ho Tam and Yon Yyong-muk, members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee; Comrade An Sung-hak, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premiers of the Administration Council; and Comrades Ho Chong-suk and Chae Hui-chong, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee.

On display in the exhibition are various clothes, shoes, household goods and kitchen utensils, school supplies, articles for cultural use, miscellaneous goods for daily use and various other daily necessities which were produced at daily necessities shops and service workteams of central light industry factories and local light industry factories in Pyongyang, and home workteams upholding the party's policy of radically improving the living standards of our people by effecting a revolution in light industry.

Going round the exhibition, Comrade Kim Chong-il, Comrade O Chin-u, Comrade Kang Song-san and other party and state leading cadres acquainted themselves down to details with the qualitative level and usefulness of light industrial goods.

Comrade Kim Chong-il highly praised the workers of light industrial factories and home service men for having actively tapped and mobilized all inner reserves and possibilities and produced useful daily necessities of various kinds. He said that to constantly better the people's living is the supreme principle governing our party in its activity and a very important work for giving full play to the genuine superiority of our socialist system and its great vitality.

Saying that it is necessary for making the people's lives more affluent and cultural to produce various kinds of light industrial goods in larger quantities in conformity with their sentiments and tastes in life and fully provide them with convenient living conditions, he pointed out that precisely for this reason our party put forward the policy of effecting a light industry revolution, a service revolution.

He said it is a firm determination of the party to raise the material and cultural living standards of our people to a higher stage in a short span of time and stressed that all the functionaries should clearly grasp the party's intention and more vigorously push ahead with the light industry revolution, the service revolution by displaying a high degree of the party spirit, working-class spirit and popular spirit.

Saying that as their living standards rise higher, the people demand more beautiful and shapely daily necessities suited to contemporary aesthetic sentiments. He indicated a task to direct efforts to the production of mass consumption goods and turn out a large quantity of various goods necessary for the life of the working people.

Comrade Kim Chong-il put stress on massproducing clothes, shoes, household goods, kitchen utensils, school things and articles for cultural use and particularly on increasing the production of miscellaneous goods for daily use so that the working people may not feel inconvenience even a bit in their daily life and raising the quality of daily necessities as a whole.

He proposed a task to increase the number of service workteams and home workteams, enhance their role for producing people's daily necessities in larger quantities. Saying that the service workteams and home workteams should diversify the production of small goods and sell them to the people to satisfy their demand more fully, he referred to the need to actively encourage this.

He said that it is necessary to organise more home workteams in the future and, at the same time, enhance the role of home service men to produce a large quantity of various daily necessities to the liking of the working people. He stressed that direct sale shops should be built up in every district of Pyongyang to meet the increasing demand of the citizens for daily necessities in keeping with the strengthening of the activity of home workteams.

Comrade Kim Chong-il put forward a task for conducting service activity better in order to provide the people with more convenient living conditions. Saying that it is one of the important demands for excellent commercial service work to build up shops neatly and furnish them with modern commercial facilities and fittings, he stressed particularly the need to furnish all the shops with excellent showcases and constantly improve the form and method of displaying goods.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, together with the party and state leading cadres accompanying him, expressed the belief that all the functionaries and working people in the field of the light industry and service would effect the light industry revolution, the service revolution by giving full play to the party spirit, working-class spirit and popular spirit and thus make a positive contribution to raising the level of the material and cultural life of people to a higher stage.

PAPER MARKS KIM CHONG-IL PUBLICATION ANNIVERSARY

SK021548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 2 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article titled "Brilliant Embodiment of Idea and Theory of Building Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party" on the lapse of 10 years since Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, published a work on radically improving and strengthening the party work to dynamically accelerate the modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea on August 2, 1974.

The article says dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in the work indicated the orientation and ways of radically improving and strengthening the party work as required by the cause of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea by applying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's idea of party building. It continues:

The work is a precious one which clearly elucidates the way of strengthening and developing our party to be a chuche-type revolutionary party under the slogan of modelling the whole party on the chuche idea.

The basic idea of the work is to build the party in a prospective way as required by the revolutionary development.

The policy of modelling the whole party on the chuche idea indicates in an allround way the principle and way of building our party to be a chuche-type one in all aspects, from the building of the party ranks to the strengthening of party activity. The publication of this policy meant breaking a new ground in the building of a revolutionary party.

Our party centre has so far correctly guided the struggle to model the whole party on the chuche idea. Our party expounded that the modelling of the whole party on the chuche idea is in essence a course of firmly establishing the party's monolithic ideological system and reliably guaranteeing the leadership of the party centre, and saw that these two kinds of work were pushed forward simultaneously.

Our party is guided by the chuche idea and struggles to realise it. Our party centre sees to it that all work and activity of the party are subordinated to the establishment of the party's monolithic ideological system and this work is conducted through guaranteeing the party's leadership. As a result, the whole party acts in accordance with Comrade Kim Il-song's idea and the party's intention and all party organizations and members act as one under the leadership of the party centre. This means that the fundamental guarantee for strengthening and developing our party into a chuche-type party forever has been laid.

In modelling the whole party on the chuche idea, our party directed big efforts to strengthening the party ranks to be chuche-type revolutionary ranks. As a result, our party has been built up to be a loyal detachment; all the cadres and party members fight for the revolution with a loyal heart knowing no one but their leader.

Our party also bent much efforts to the work of conducting party work and activity as required by the chuche idea. It put forward the policy of doing away with formalism in party work and thoroughly establishing the party work system and method of chuche, the policy of guiding the administrative and economic work by party method, the political method, and other correct policies to do party work in all fields as required by the chuche idea and has carried them into brilliant reality.



With the idea and policy of building a revolutionary party successfully embodied, our party has grown to be a great revolutionary party which has taken on the looks of a *chuche*-type party.

NODONG SINMUN ON KIM CHONG-IL ECONOMIC TREATISE

SK050914 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0856 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Sunday comes out with an article headlined "To Develop Local Economy is Important Question in Socialist Economic Construction" on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the authoring of a treatise on the situation of the local economy by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, in which he comprehensively substantiates the justness of our party's policy of developing the local economy.

This treatise, on the basis of concrete materials, gives a profound theoretical analysis of the importance of the development of the local economy in socialist economic construction and the achievements and experience attained by Sakju County in developing the local industry and rural economy.

The treatise, to begin with, indicates problems arising in the development of local industry. It expounds achievements made in Sakju County along with the history of the local industry in our country which has made a fast progress under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Noting that the history of the development of local industry in Sakju County is a vivid proof of the correctness of the policy of our party for its development, the treatise analyses its experiences on several aspects.

The experience of Sakju County bears testimony, firstly, to the full justness of our party's policy of building of local industry for increasing production by enlisting local reserves through the mobilisation of the masses. The local industrial factories of Sakju, as analysed in the data of the treatise, were mainly founded with local reserves without big investments of the state. It is an important idea clarified by the data of the treatise that internal reserves can be utilised to the full, if the idea of the people is roused with precedence given to the political work.

The experience of Sakju County shows, secondly, the full justness of our party's policy of developing the local industry by relying on our own efforts and strengthening creative cooperation among the producers.

It shows, thirdly, the irrefutable validity of our party's policy of developing local industry with country as the unit. As Sakju County proved, the productive links between industry and agriculture can be strengthened and supply services for the countryside be improved, only when the local industry is developed with county as the unit. Then the treatise lays down problems arising in developing the rural economy.

As dear Comrade Kim Chong-il elucidates in the treatise, agriculture forms one of the two big domains of the national economy together with industry. The treatise expounds that agricultural production and the peasants' life depend on how people ameliorate land and utilise it. The decisive role of county in the development of local economy is the important idea elucidated in the treatise. The factories of local industry of the country are mostly constructed in county and the guidance to the rural economy is given by it.

The idea of well building county and enhancing its role is consummated in "The Position and Role of County in Socialist Construction," the work published by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il later on March 18, 1964.

KIM CHONG-IL, SUITE WATCH CIRCUS GRADUATES

SK050841 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0829 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, saw a circus performance of the third graduates of the Pyongyang Circus School, in company with Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrades Ho Tam and Yon Hyong-muk, members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade An Sung-hak, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Chong Kyong-hui and Kim Kang-hwan, alternate members of the Political Bureau, and department directors, of the WPK Central Committee; and Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk, Kim Yong-sun, Chae Hui-chong and So Kwan-hui, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee.

Also seeing the performance were personnel concerned of the WPK Central Committee and personnel in the domain of culture and art.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, Comrade O Chin-u and other party leading cadres met juggler Kim Chol who demonstrated the honour of the country by winning the grand prize, the highest prize, and the trophy cup at the 19th Karlovy Vary International Modern Jugglery Festival in Czechoslovakia and congratulated him upon his success.

Put on the stage were various circus pieces, interludes and jugglery pieces of Kim Chol who had participated in the 19th International Modern Juggler Festival. The performance well showed the proud features of circus reserves who are reliably growing up and part of the chuche-based circus which is making dazzling development under the leadership of the party.

The performance was warmly acclaimed by the spectators for its high ideological and artistic level.

After seeing the performance Comrade Kim Chong-il expressed deep satisfaction with the fact that young circus reserves excellently performed circus pieces which require a high artistic skill and highly praised their success. He put forward a series of tasks arising in further strengthening the training of circus reserves and developing onto a higher stage the circus of our country.

KIM CHONG-IL MEETS CONTROVERSIAL FILM COUPLE

SK032229 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on August 3 received Mr. Sin Sang-ok, president, and Mrs. Choe Un-hui, vice-president, of the Sinfilm Studio, on a visit to the homeland.

Comrade Kim Chong-il congratulated Mrs. Choe Un-hui who had directed the feature film "An Unreturned Emissary" upon the fact that at the 24th Karlovy Vary International Film Festival she was awarded the special prize of the chairman of the organising committee of the festival.

Comrade Kim Chong-il acquainted himself with the creative activity of Mr. Sin Sang-ok and Mrs. Choe Un-hui and with their plan for future creation and encouraged their efforts to create many successful films which will contribute to the grandeur and prosperity of the fatherland and the development of national culture.

Comrade Kim Chong-il had a conversation with them in an atmosphere overflowing with warm compatriotic sentiments.

MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON U.S.-NORTH KOREAN TALKS

SK031318 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 3 Aug 84 p 2

[From the column "Reporters' Bench"]

[Text] on 3 August a Foreign Ministry official harshly criticized a Japanese paper's report on bilateral talks between the United States and North Korea, saying: "It is an irresponsible report with which U.S. State Department officials have also expressed their displeasure. Such a report is an example of the old practice of toying with another's matters and of rashly approaching anything."

He went on to say: "The U.S. State Department officials have also shown temper. They have asked us why we are concerned about such a report by a Japanese paper, saying that Korea-U.S. friendship is as firm as ever."

LEADING DISSIDENT DECIDES TO RETURN HOME

OW040633 Tokyo KYODO in English 0628 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Washington, Aug. 3 KYODO -- South Korea's leading dissident Kim Tae-chung said Saturday he would return home by the end of this year. Kim, 58, told KYODO NEWS SERVICE he has notified the decision to the governments of the United States and South Korea. The 1971 opposition presidential candidate said he would announce details of the decision in September at earliest.

Kim left his home country in December 1982 for the United States after the government of President Chon Tu-hwan suspended his 20-year prison sentence. A one-time powerful contender for the presidency, Kim was kidnapped from Tokyo to Seoul in August 1973.

Kim was arrested on May 17, 1981 and charged with sedition. A military tribunal sentenced Kim to death. But the sentence was commuted to life and finally to 20 years in prison. Kim said he planned to visit West European countries before heading for Seoul. He said some Japanese have invited him to drop in Japan on his way home. Kim said he was not afraid of being thrown into prison again. Kim faces imprisonment for more than 17 years if he returns home, according to South Korean law. Asked why he decides to go home, Kim replied "It is for democracy of South Korea."

After his arrival in the United States in December 1982, Kim was active in delivering speeches, appearing on TV shows and in contributing to newspapers to call for establishing democracy in South Korea. Kim was a research fellow at Harvard University between September 1983 and last June.

NORTH KOREA EXPANDS MILITARY TIES WITH AFRICA

SK040051 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- North Korea, which has devoted itself to expanding its military relations with Third World countries, including a massive arms sales to Iran, has strengthened military relations particularly with African nations for the past 10 years, a leading Japanese newspaper reported Friday (Aug 3).

In a Cairo-dated story, the SANKEI SHIMBUN said North Korea is training some 4,000 Africans in North Korea while sending its military advisors to 11 African nations.



Quoting the August issue of a British monthly magazine specializing in African affairs, AFRICA NOW, the paper said North Korea has sent its military experts to Libya, Angola, Seychells, Mozambique, Benin, the Congo, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Madagascar and Zimbabwe. It is also supplying military logistics to Somalia, Zaire, Equatorial Guinea and Polysario. The paper said the North Korean military advisors not only train the soldiers of those nations but also participate by themselves in combat.

More than 20 North Korean Air Force pilots and a number of military advisors who are now staying in Libya had acted together with Libyan soldiers when Libyan forces invaded Chad in June of last year in support of anti-government forces. In Zimbabwe, the North Korean military advisors were involved in the crackdown on anti-government guerrillas and massacred civilians.

The North Koreans are training government troops in Seychells and are busy training militiamen and mopping up anti-government guerrillas in Mozambique and Uganda. In Madagascar, 400 North Korean military advisors are present, according to the paper. The paper said the North Korean military advisors are leading luxurious lives in those African countries in exchange for their help to dictatorships, thus drawing a bad reputation from the local peoples.

#### FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON STANCE ON HIJACKERS

SK040059 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Aug 84 p 1

[Excerpt] China has expressed displeasure with the reported Korean decision to release by the end of this year six Chinese now serving prison terms for hijacking a Chinese civil airliner to Korea in a bid to seek asylum in Taiwan last year, it was learned yesterday. A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman was recently quoted as saying that release of the six would arouse "the strong indignation" of the Chinese people.

Commenting on the Chinese reaction, a ranking Foreign Ministry official said that there was little change in the government's basic position that the hijackers would be dealt with according to international norms and laws, including The Hague convention, governing air piracy as well as domestic laws. He described the six Chinese -- five men and one woman -- as "criminals" who wounded two crewmembers in the course of hijacking the aircraft on May 5, 1983. However, he said that the government would consider its traditional friendship with the Republic of China. Korea is the only east Asian country which has maintained diplomatic relations with Taiwan.

#### FURTHER ON MAURITIAN PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Holds Press Conference

SK031218 Seoul YONHAP in English 1214 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 3 (YONHAP) -- Visiting Mauritian Prime Minister Neerood Jugnauth Friday expressed the hope that South Korean firms would land in his country, which he said is "a very promising market for investors." Meeting the press at Hotel Lotte in downtown Seoul, Jugnauth said that South Korea and his country have good chance of promoting cooperation especially in textile, weaving, agricultural fields and in the exchange of industrial information and technical know-how. Jugnauth said he would support an effort for peaceful unification of Korean peninsula through direct inter-Korean dialogue. Jugnauth stressed that he stood by South Korea's unification policy and that he himself was sympathetic with South Korea. At one point during his reply to a reporter's question dealing with Korean issue, Jugnauth revealed that North Korea early in 1982 invited him to visit Pyongyang but he turned down the invitation.

Concludes Visit

SK040405 Seoul YONHAP in English 0308 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 4 (YONHAP) -- Mauritian Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth left here Saturday after winding up a five-day official visit. While in Korea, Jugnauth met with President Chon Tu-hwan, Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong and other government leaders. He and Chon agreed to further expand diplomatic and economic relations between the two countries.

THREE DKP MEMBERS JOIN DISSIDENTS GROUP

SK050007 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Aug 84 p 4

[From the column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] The Democratic Korea Party, which is now trying to strengthen its organization in reparation for general elections, has suffered a chilling setback as its three core members recently joined the "Council for Promotion of Democracy" founded by political dissidents.

They are Chon Pong-sam, a member of the DKP's Central Standing Committee; Kim Chin-ha, vice chairman of the Samchok-Taebaek chapter, Kwangwon-do; and Yi Hak-yong, a member of the presidential electoral college in Chungwon and Chechon, Chungchong-namdo.

Kim Yong-sam, former president of the now defunct New Democratic Party, organized the council in May along with Kim Tae-chung, who now lives in the United States. The council has recruited more than 200 members since its organization. Most of the council members, including the two Kims, are still under the grip of the political ban.

As it is feared that other party members would follow suit, the DKP leadership is trying hard to prepare some effective measures to prevent such a move.

BUSINESS MIGRATION TO AMERICAS INCREASING

SK040647 Seoul YONHAP in English 0617 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 4 (YONHAP) -- The Korea Overseas Development Corp. is receiving registrations from those who hope for business migration to the American region, an official said Saturday. According to the official, any Korean businessman who has more than a three-year career in his field will be eligible for the business migration to the United States, Canada, Chile and Argentina.

The 82 acceptable businesses in the United States and Canada include those dealing in bags, footwear, ceramics, knitwear, fish farming and hothouse growing. Included in the eligibility requirement is undertaking money of at least 70,000 U.S. dollars. Competent businessmen can take up to 300,000 dollars per household out of the country, the official added.

Business migration was developed as the chances for simple emigration to foreign countries became reduced.

KPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON 9TH PLENUM

BK041155 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] In a situation in which our entire party, people, and Armed Forces are scoring brilliant victories in every field, and in particular, victories in defeating enemies and in production in the cause of defending and building the fatherland, the Ninth Plenum of the KPRP Central Committee was held under the esteemed chairmanship of Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee, on 1 August and was successfully concluded on 4 August.

The meeting proceeded meticulously and busily and unanimously adopted the report on the global situation during the 1st half of 1984 and the direction of the tasks set for the 2d half of the year by the party Central Committee's Secretariat, the report on implementing economic tasks during the 1st half of 1984 and the tasks set for the 2d half of the year by the Council of Ministers, the decision of the party Central Committee Political Bureau concerning the restoration and expansion of handicrafts in Phnom Penh, and the report on the international situation and the PRK's activities in the field of foreign relations. In particular, the meeting discussed in depth the report by the party Central Committee Political Bureau concerning the use and administration of agricultural land and unanimously agreed to issue a decision on the administration and use of agricultural land.

At the same time, the meeting also unanimously adopted the proposal of the Political Bureau concerning the holding of a meeting of cadres throughout the country. The Central Committee's Secretariat will take concrete measures to disseminate guidance to every institution at every level and to people everywhere in the PRK aimed at implementing the tasks and significant decisions of the Central Committee's ninth meeting.

The Central Committee appeals to all party members and cadres of all levels to strengthen and to expand further their energy in leading the people and Armed Forces and to pledge to transform the decisions of the Central Committee's ninth plenum into concrete actions with real results in order to advance toward successfully implementing every political task of the party and the PRK's plan to expand the social economy and to advance it step by step toward socialism

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 4 August 1984

[Signed] The KPRP Central Committee

HEALTH MINISTERS' CONFERENCE STRESSES COOPERATION

## Bou Thang Receives Ministers

BK050624 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Text] On 4 August, at the office of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Bou Thang, member of the Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and national defense minister, received and held talks with delegations from the Kampuchean Health Ministry led by Comrade Yit Kimseng, health minister; the Vietnamese Health Ministry led by Comrade Dang Huy Xuan, Vietnamese health minister; and the Lao Health Ministry led by Comrade Khamliang Phonsena, Lao health minister.

Comrade Bou Thang discussed the great achievements of the KPRAF which have smashed the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan remnants during the recent dry season.



The comrade said that ministerial conference of health ministers of the three countries -- Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos -- which was recently held in Phnom Penh, was an important contribution to expanding and strengthening the bonds of solidarity and cooperation in the field of public health among the three countries in the cause of defending and building the three fatherlands. On behalf of the party and government, the comrade also expressed profound gratitude for the sincere assistance of fraternal socialist countries, in particular Vietnam and Laos, which have assisted the Kampuchean revolution in building the fatherland and advancing it toward socialism.

The delegations from the three health ministries expressed joy and happiness to the party and state, which have provided assistance and support to the conference and enabled it to achieve brilliant success.

Conference Ends; Minutes Signed

BK060606 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0458 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Aug (SPK) -- The second conference of the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos ministers of public health closed successfully in Phnom Penh on 5 August after 5 days of work. On this occasion, Kampuchean Minister of Public Health Yit Kimseng stressed that the close cooperation in the health sector among the three Indochinese countries contributes not only to the development of activities in the sectors of medicine and pharmacy, but also to the consolidation of the traditional friendship of the three countries, which are fighting side by side for the cause of peace, independence, and socialism.

On the same day, the minutes of the meeting were signed by Yit Kimseng, Dang Huy Xuan, and Khamliang Phonsena, ministers of public health of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos respectively. Also present were Ngo Dien, Vietnam's ambassador, and Thongpen Souklaseng, Laos' ambassador to Kampuchea.

#### MINISTER PROTESTS CGDK PRESENCE AT CONFERENCE

BK041018 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1228 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Aug (SPK) -- "The PRK Government expresses its indignation if the UNFPA [United Nations Funds for Population Activities] conference accepts the presence of genocidal criminals as representatives of the Kampuchean people, affirms Yit Kimseng, Kampuchean health minister. A message addressed by Yit Kimseng to Rafael Salas, chairman of the conference of the UNFPA says, among other things:

When the UNFPA conference was convened in Bucarest 10 years ago, Kampuchea was an immense field being subjected to saturation bombardment from B-52's by the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Afterward, between 1975 and 1979, the Kampuchean people became the victims of an unprecedented genocide under Pol Pot's ultrafascist, infamous regime, which is associated with Maoism. The Pol Pot remnants, who have taken refuge on Thai territory since January 1979 and who have been maintained by Beijing, are continuing to sow death and suffering among the people living in areas near the Thai border. In the seventies, Kampuchea's population was reduced by about half because of the imperialist war of aggression and genocide committed with the complicity of the Beijing expansionists. Five years after the liberation from the genocidal regime, the Kampuchean people have recovered their independence, freedom, and sovereign rights. Remarkable progress has been made in every field of social life. This is reflected particularly in a clear improvement in the people's health and education. The population has regained its pre-war standards and has developed constantly due to its aspiration for a peaceful life and the government's just, consistent policy.

The PRK Government, which is the sole authentic representative of the Kampuchean people, would like, through this message, to inform Your Excellency of its profound indignation if the conference accepts the usurping, immoral presence of representatives of the genocidal criminals who present themselves under the label of the pseudo CGDK and who unashamedly pretend to represent the Kampuchean people. The latter, who have just been revived, vehemently denounce and condemn this insane violation of their right to self-determination.

Every decision concerning Kampuchea made without the consent and the presence of the PRK representative will be considered nul and void. I would be grateful if you would kindly have this text circulated as an official document of the present conference.

COMMENTARY: THAILAND, PRC INTENSIFY COLLUSION

BK050709 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 Aug 84

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "Bangkok Is Deeply Involved on a Most Dangerous Path"]

[Text] Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila recently paid a 5-day visit to Beijing at a time of Bangkok and Beijing collusion in increasing their military activities causing tension along the Kampuchean-Thai, Sino-Vietnamese, and Lao-Thai borders.

This visit by Sitthi Sawetsila followed the visit of a high-ranking Thai military delegation led by Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander of Thailand's Armed Forces, and those of the commanders of Thailand's three armed forces to Beijing. These activities are clear and irrefutable evidence that the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circle are intensifying their collusion with the Chinese powerholders in staging all maneuvers aimed at serving their unchangeable policy to weaken the three countries of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos. These maneuvers have been aimed at facilitating their aggression against these countries and using them as a springboard to wage further aggression throughout Southeast Asia.

During his meetings and talks with his Chinese counterpart, Wu Xueqian, and other Chinese party leaders, Sitthi repeatedly raised the issue of the so-called pacification of Kampuchea through the creation of a 4-party government including the Pol Pot murderers and a general election in Kampuchea under UN supervision. He also called on Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. Nobody is interested in this outdated diplomatic language which has been raised many times already. Everybody knows that Thailand is an important pawn of the Chinese in the implementation of their hegemonist and expansionist policy. Furthermore, Thailand has become China's important card in drawing the ASEAN countries against the three Indochinese countries. In the past as at present, Bangkok has maintained its stubborn attitude and has continued to collude with the external reactionaries in implementing an unfriendly policy against its neighboring countries, in particular against the three Indochinese countries. Although there is a current of movement from Thai progressive opinions, Thailand's ultrarightist powerholders are stubborn and have followed the hegemonist and expansionist policy of the Chinese leaders.

The rightist reactionaries in Thailand's ruling circle have allowed the Pol Pot remnants to build sanctuaries on Thai territory. Furthermore, the Thai Armed Forces have assisted and supported the Pol Pot gang in their activities to destroy the Kampuchean people's rebirth. This has caused permanent tension and instability along the Kampuchean-Thai border.

Simultaneously, the Thai reactionaries have continued their collusion with the Chinese hegemonist-expansionist clique, the U.S. imperialists, and other international reactionaries in grossly interfering in Kampuchea's internal affairs. They have distorted the real situation in Kampuchea in order to reduce the PRK's international prestige, while seeking all maneuvers to split the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos militant solidarity, which is the vital factor for the revolution in these three countries. By following the lead of the Chinese hegemonist-expansionists and U.S. imperialists, the Thai rightist powerholders have become the cause of the political and military confrontation in Southeast Asia. The current path followed by the Thai rightist powerholders is most dangerous. This path does not serve any interests of the Thai people. On the contrary, it has brought a serious economic crisis.

The Chinese expansionist-hegemonists are now facing difficulties because the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries were seriously punished by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces in cooperation with Vietnamese volunteer troops. The Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries are weaker. Public opinion in various ASEAN countries, which have called for the elimination of the Pol Pot genocidal gang, are strongly increasing.

The PRK is more stable with each passing day. The tendency toward dialogue in Southeast Asia has developed, endangering if not destroying Beijing's dark scheme for this region. Therefore, the Beijing leaders have made every effort to raise again the so-called Kampuchean problem. They gathered the leaders of Khmer reactionary groups in Beijing in order to discuss and to seek all maneuvers to grossly pressure the ASEAN countries. This pressure was exerted on the ASEAN countries so that they issued a joint communique on the Kampuchean problem aimed at distorting (the situation in Kampuchea), opposing the Indochinese countries, and misleading public opinion with an attempt to illegally maintain Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations.

The so-called Tokyo peace plan for the Kampuchean problem and various activities of the Thai rightist reactionaries are helping draw Beijing from an isolated situation. The Thai leaders must clearly understand that peaceful coexistence; mutual understanding based on the principles of equality, non-interference in other countries' internal affairs, and mutual respect; and resolution of all conflicts through peaceful means are the ways to reduce tension in Southeast Asia for the common interests of peace, stability, and cooperation in the region.

The Thai rightist powerholders must hastily accept all proposals and reasonable measures put forward by the ninth conference of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese, and Lao foreign ministers in Vientiane for the common cause of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia as well as for Thailand's interests. The revolutionary situation in Kampuchea is definitely irreversible.

#### PRC SAID TO PROMISE KHMERS ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS

BK060149 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 6 Aug 84 p 3

[By Somphong Kitinaradon]

[Text] China recently promised to supply the two non-communist Khmer resistance forces with anti-aircraft guns to boost their capabilities in battle against Vietnamese troops, who have been using "air attacks" since last March, diplomatic sources told THE NATION yesterday. The sources said that the pledge was given shortly before the arrival in Beijing of the three leaders of the anti-Vietnamese coalition government, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Khieu Samphan on July 3. It is understood that the Chinese officially informed Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann of the arms supply during the visit.



A diplomatic source said the Chinese made the pledge for two reasons: because the Vietnamese started using MIG helicopter [as published] gunships, and modified Antonov 26 aircraft in their campaign against the resistance forces in Kampuchea early this year, and secondly, because Beijing was impressed with the performance in combat of the two factions: the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), led by Son Sann; and the Army of Nationalist Sihanoukians (ANS) of the prince's Funcinpec [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] movement.

The ANS was promised 20 anti-aircraft guns, known as BCA, in the first shipment, which has yet to arrive, according to the diplomatic sources. It was not known how many BCA guns were pledged to the other non-communist faction.

The pro-Beijing Khmer Rouge has been consistently supplied with arms by China, which regards it as the major fighting force in the tripartite coalition.

One of the sources suggested that the KPNLF need the China-made anti-aircraft guns more than the ANS because its guerrillas have penetrated deeper into Kampuchea, beyond Tonle Sap.

The Vietnamese mounted air attacks against resistance guerrillas for the first time in early March this year, northeast of Sisophon and north of Battambang near Tonle Sap. Khmer and Thai officials said that the Vietnamese resorted to the air attacks on the plains of Kampuchea because they could not stand the frequent harassment raids on supply near the vast lake. The Vietnamese did not use helicopter gunships in their last dry-season attack against Khmer resistance strongholds on the Thai-Kampuchean frontier.

Both the KPNLF and the ANS claim that their guerrillas have penetrated deep inside Kampuchea and damaged Vietnamese military positions. Both Thai and diplomatic sources say that the Khmer Rouge appear to have caused the most extensive damage to the Vietnamese since just before last year's dry-season offensive.

Prince Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan flew to China on July 3 for three days of secret talks at the residence of the president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. A joint statement issued at the end of the talks said they had resolved to increase and coordinate diplomatic and military offensives against the Vietnamese. The three Khmer leaders also met Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang during their stay in China.

#### KPL DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER 9-DAY VISIT

BK031442 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1117 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 3 -- A delegation of the Lao news agency (KPL) left Phnom Penh today after a nine-day visit to Kampuchea. The delegation, led by KPL General Director Bounteng Vongsai, was seen off at the Pochentong airport by SPK General Director Em Sam-an and Lao Ambassador Thongpen Souklaseng.

While in Kampuchea, Bounteng Vongsai met with Hun Sen, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, acting premier and minister of foreign affairs, and Men Sam-an, member and president of the Commission for Propaganda and Education, of the party Central Committee. He also had talks with Em Sam-an on furthering cooperation between the two agencies. The Lao guest also visited the SPK office and the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide in Phnom Penh, mass graves of genocidal victims at Cheung Ek in Kandal Province and the Angkor Wat temple in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province.



SPK COMMENTARY VIEWS CHAN SI'S TALKS IN HUNGARY

BK030805 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0412 GMT 3 Aug 84

[SPK commentary: "The Fruitful Kampuchean-Hungarian Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Aug (SPK) -- The development of fruitful cooperation between the PRK and the Hungarian People's Republic will contribute to further strengthening their bonds of fraternal friendship.

Through talks in Budapest between Chairman Chan Si and Hungarian leaders concerning first of all the development and strengthening of bilateral relations and the international situation, in particular the situation in Southeast Asia, the two sides assessed various aspects of the development of bilateral relations and had a perfect identity of view on all the issues raised. Both sides stressed that in the complex international atmosphere, corrupted by the bellicose policy of the U.S. leading circles and their NATO allies, the consolidation of all the world's peaceful forces is necessary in the struggle for international detente and the strengthening of universal peace and world security. The two sides fully supported the proposals of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community that aim at thwarting the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy.

At every international forum, Hungary fully supports the PRK Government, the only legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people, and demands the restoration of Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations to the PRK.

The Hungarian People's Republic firmly supports the Indochinese peoples' just cause in safeguarding peace in Southeast Asia and thinks that every dispute should be resolved through negotiations with the interests of all sides taken into account.

The Kampuchean party, government, and people highly appreciated the constant and effective assistance provided by the Hungarian party, government, and people to the PRK in the reconstruction of the country and in the defense of its revolutionary gains. The Kampuchean people, along with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples, are determined to strengthen further the bonds of friendship and cooperation with Hungary and other fraternal countries of the socialist community on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles in the common struggle for peace and socialism in Southeast Asia and the world.

462 'COMPATRIOTS' SURRENDER IN BATTAMBANG

BK040757 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Between the beginning of 1984 and the end of July, 462 persons from the ranks of Pol Pot, Sihanouk, and Son Sann have returned to the revolutionary authorities and people in Battambang Province, bringing with them 86 weapons and a quantity of war materiel. These people have expressed great regret over their activities during their stay with the Pol Pot, Sihanouk, and Son Sann bandits when they knew only of killing, plundering, and stealing people's property and lived hard lives in constant fear of our revolutionary forces' attacks. After being educated and told about the policy of the party and state, these compatriots were provided with a quantity of material and allowed to return to live peacefully with their families. They expressed gratitude and thanks to the party and state for the clemency and have transformed their mistakes into active production struggle with our people. Furthermore, they have appealed to a number of other compatriots still within enemy ranks to return to the fold.

LOCAL SECURITY FORCES KILL 10 'BANDITS,' WOUND 2

BK041222 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Security forces in Chamka Leu District, like other district forces in Kompong Cham Province, have cooperated closely with local state authorities, militiamen, people, and the Vietnamese Volunteer Army to launch operations to sweep up the Pol Pot, Sihanouk, and Son Sann bandits who frequently sneak in to plunder and destroy people's property. In July, our forces killed 10 Pol Pot, Sihanouk, and Son Sann bandits, wounded 2 others, and seized a quantity of various types of weapons, ammunition, radios, and other material. These brave and courageous battle activities have become examples for other units and have been acclaimed by the people. The chairman of the Chamka Leu people's revolutionary committee has praised these units and provided gifts in the forms of clothing and a sum of money to encourage the units in their achievements. The Chamka Leu district security forces have learned from the heroic examples of the Issarak forces and are ready to fight and cooperate with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army to smash every subversive activity of the Pol Pot, Sihanouk, and Son Sann bandits.

SIHANOUK THREATENS TO PULL OUT OF COALITION

BK060756 Hong Kong AFP in English 0739 GMT 6 Aug 84

[By Jim Wolf]

[Text] Bangkok, Aug 6 (AFP) -- Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk has threatened to pull out of his anti-Vietnamese coalition with the Khmer Rouge because of renewed attacks on his troops, Cambodian sources here reported. Prince Sihanouk made the threat in a telegram sent July 15 to Khieu Samphan, who heads the Khmer Rouge faction in the three-part Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK). The prince, according to a source who saw a copy of this telegram, referred to an alleged Khmer Rouge attack on a 200-man Sihanoukist patrol early last month. The attack killed eight members of the prince's Armee Nationale Sihanoukienne (ANS), injured four others and left 16 men missing, a ranking Cambodian guerrilla officer told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. In addition, the officer said, ANS troops lost 21 AK-47 assault rifles in the alleged July 5 Ambush in Pourk District of Siem Reap Province, about 120 kilometers (72 miles) from the border with Thailand.

A well-informed resistance official here pointed out that allegations of attacks by ex-Premier Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge forces on their partners were nothing new. Last September, military leaders of both nationalist factions said Pol Pot's guerrillas were ambushing, harassing and disarming their troops in an apparent bid to prevent them from making political gains inside Cambodian at the expense of the Khmer Rouge.

General Teap Ben, the ANS chief of staff, followed up on Prince Sihanouk's telegram at a meeting with Mr. Khieu Samphan held last Thursday, ostensibly on Cambodian soil. According to a participant, the meeting went badly as far as the ANS was concerned. Mr. Khieu Samphan, backed by Son Sen, his defense minister, denied any Khmer Rouge involvement in the July 5 clash, and consequently refused to discuss bringing the culprits to justice or returning any confiscated weapons. "There was no good result at all," the participant said, adding Gen. Teap Ben had sent a message to Prince Sihanouk after the session.

An ANS source said Khmer Rouge guerrillas had resumed attacks on Prince Sihanouk's troops in late June, surrounding several units and disarming them even before the bloody July 5 clash, said to have lasted six hours. Efforts to reach a Khmer Rouge official for comment were unsuccessful. The Khmer Rouge, chased from Phnom Penh in January 1979 by Hanoi-led invasion forces, now field more than 30,000 guerrillas, according to Western experts. The ANS fields an estimated 6,000 troops and the KPNLF, led by Son Sann, a former Phnom Penh premier, about 12,000.

GREETINGS FROM U.S., AUSTRALIA TO SOUPHANOUVONG

BK281318 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the SPC, recently received greetings messages from U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden on the occasion of his 75th birthday. The messages wished for the health of President Souphanouvong and for the development of the relations between the LPDR and the two countries.

SOUPHANOUVONG RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM USSR

BK311205 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Recently, the Soviet charge d'affaires to Laos, Khusak, paid a courtesy call on President Souphanouvong to exchange views with him and greet him on his 75th birthday. On the occasion, Khusak handed over to President Souphanouvong a birthday greetings message from the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

In the message, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium expressed warm greetings to President Souphanouvong and wished him good health and success in the cause of national defense and construction for the prosperity of the Lao people and in the interest of the development and strengthening of the fraternal solidarity and cooperation between the two countries and peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union. The Soviet people are well aware that President Souphanouvong is their close friend. The Soviet people have highly appreciated his role in the struggle for national liberation and the building of socialist foundations in the LPDR.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON THAI BORDER DISPUTE

## Continuing Crimes

BK031549 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Since the troops of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries attacked and occupied the three Lao villages -- Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang -- in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province on 6 June 1984, the troops have continued to commit crimes repeatedly against the Lao people while encroaching upon Lao sovereignty. During the period, the Thai ultrarightist reactionary troops have shelled the surrounding areas of the three Lao villages with various types of artillery pieces on dozens of occasions, including (?hundreds) of rounds of 105-mm, 155-mm, 106-mm, 81-mm, 82-mm, and 75-mm artillery pieces, and 60-mm mortars. In the air, they have used various (?types of reconnaissance) planes, including jet and propeller-driven aircraft, to fly in violation of Lao airspace over the three villages and areas deep into the district towns of Paklai, Boten, and Kenthao in Sayaboury. In some areas, the planes even flew some 20 to 30 km deep into Lao territory.

At the same time, the number of troops occupying the three Lao villages has been increased daily. They have sent additional troops loaded on 60 trucks, both big and small, with weapons to the villages [words indistinct]. Along with this, they have herded dozens of families of Lao citizens from the three villages to Thailand. They have also plundered a large quantity of property, including cattle of the villagers.



Since the temporary suspension of the Lao-Thai talks due to the Thai side's insincerity, the already tense situation in the three villages has worsened. This is because the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have sent more reinforcements to the villages and have used reconnaissance planes of various types to fly in violation of Lao airspace as deep as 20 to 30 km into Lao territory. The planes include F-5's, F-6's, T-46's, T-28's, and others. These planes have been used to conduct reconnaissance missions and drop leaflets slandering the LPDR in an arrogant and open manner.

The various acts of the Thai ultrarightist reactionary troops show their ill intention aimed at obstructing and sabotaging the Lao-Thai talks in the past as well as in the future in a very absurd and crafty manner.

#### More Thai Troops Sent

BK050630 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] According to local news reports, in late July and early August, the Thai reactionaries were still continuing to transport more troops loaded on military trucks to the three Lao villages that they have arrogantly and openly occupied since 6 June 1984. Details are as follows:

The troops were transported onboard eight trucks on 27 July, six trucks on 28 July, three trucks on 29 July, nine trucks on 30 July, nine trucks on 31 July, three trucks on 1 August, and eight trucks on 2 August. On 3 August 1984, they sent reconnaissance aircraft to fly in violation of Lao airspace over Palai, Phakeo, Muang Keo, Bouaban, Ban Ngai, and Ban Bak cantons in Paklai District, which are located dozens of kilometers inside Lao territory.

Further reports said that on 26 July 1984, a resident of Ban Mai village was killed when he stepped on a land mine planted by the Thai reactionary troops in the vicinity of the village. By sending more reinforcements to the three villages and mobilizing aircraft to fly reconnaissance missions deep inside Lao territory, the Thai reactionaries have further worsened the tense situation in the three villages. This shows their ill intention aimed at obstructing and sabotaging the Lao-Thai talks through which the Lao side has always wanted to solve the problems peacefully.

#### Press Conference on Talks

BK061018 Vientiane KPL in English 0934 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Text] Vientiane, August 6 (OANA-KPL) -- Souban Salitthilat, deputy foreign minister who heads the Lao Government delegation to hold talks with his Thai counterparts in Bangkok before leaving Laos today, gave a press conference at the Wattai airport. The press release reads that:

"It has been exactly two months now that the Thai troops have aggressed and occupied the three hamlets of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in Ban Mai, Ban Kang and Ban Savang. They have forced the Lao villagers to go to Thailand and caused lots of damages to the properties and lives of the people."

The Lao foreign minister and head of the delegation further points out that adhering to the policies of friendship and peace, the Lao Government has sent its delegation to Bangkok on the 21st of July in the hope to convince the Thai side to return these three Lao hamlets and the inhabitants to their homeland and to pay the damages caused by the occupying forces.



However, the first round of talks have proved to be fruitless due to the fact that the Thai side not only has refused to acknowledge their faults, but resorted to have the Lao side -- the victims of the act of aggression -- share the responsibilities.

On the other hand, Souban Salitthilat underlined, as the talks were taking place the Thai side has reinforced their troops in the three villages and are getting ready to launch a new aggression -- all of which constitute antagonistic acts to the detriment of the Lao people. Despite all these, said the head of the Lao Government delegation [word indistinct] to the politics of peace and friendship of the Lao Government, our delegation is still to go to Bangkok as planned.

The Lao Government delegation expressed hope in the end that this time, the Thai Government, realising its responsibility, will accordingly come together with the Lao side in view to settle this grave incident by peaceful means according to the spirit of the joint communiques signed between the two countries' prime ministers in 1979.

#### Rally Decries Thai Acts

BK031035 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Vientiane, August 3 (KPL) -- A 3,500 strong mass-rally was recently held in Borikhamsai Province to condemn the continuing acts of crimes inflicted upon the local people by Thai reactionary troops in the three Lao borderline hamlets in Sayaboury Province.

Speaking at the rally, Lieut-Colonel Sitha, leading committee member of the province, said that the attack and occupation of the three Lao borderline hamlets in Paklai District of Sayaboury Province by the Thai reactionary troops was a premeditated act of Thailand which is blessed and supported by Chinese hegemonists and expansionists circles.

The participants strongly demanded for the unconditional and immediate withdrawal of Thai troops from the three hamlets, and the Thai side must positively contribute to negotiation for a peaceful settlement of the border incident with the Lao side and with a true spirit of good will.

Regarding the situation in the three hamlets of Ban Mai, Ban Kang and Ban Savang occupied by the soldiers since June 6, 1984, the Paklai District chairman, Phonesai Phuang-Oudom, disclosed that the tension has been intensified since July 23. He said that Thailand has continually reinforced their troops carried out by Thai Air-Force. On July 29, at 0810, Thai F-5E jet-fighter had at a low altitude flew over Lao Paklai District and threw out propaganda leaflets using slanders words against the Lao PDR.

He further added that a number of criminal acts were committed by Thai soldiers in the said hamlets aiming at aggravating the tension, since July 23, 1984 when the process of negotiation between Laos and Thailand was postponed as initiated by Thai side.

THAI PEOPLE CONCERNED OVER MOUNTING DEBTS

BK060506 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 4 Aug 84

["Talk": "The Thai Ultrarightists Are Committing Crimes Against Thai People"]

[Text] Respected listeners: In its column, "Today's Thailand," the Thai newspaper, THAI RAT, in a mid-July edition, points to the concern of the Thai people over the future of the nation in view of the fact that the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries are trying to incur debts for the Thai people by placing an order for the purchase of the so-called modern F-16 aircraft to increase further the strength of the Thai Air Force. Certain Thai authorities who like adventure by playing with war might consider the purchase of the aircraft a necessary thing for the security of the nation. Actually, such a purchase will not only create an atmosphere of war, but will create bad feelings and commit sins against the children of the Thai people.

According to this newspaper report, Thailand is now as much as 44.4 billion baht in debt to foreign countries, and it is likely that this amount will continue to increase. It is estimated that it will grow to as much as 85.61 billion baht in the next 5 years. This means nothing more than the economic bankruptcy of the country. To deceive the Thai people, certain authorities in the Thai ruling circles have spread the news that Thailand can enjoy prosperity and happiness in the future because there is a large quantity of natural gas and crude oil in the country.

Actually, however, it is the foreign capitalist companies who monopolize the operation of business concerning natural gas and crude oil. It is true that natural gas and crude oil are located in Thai territory. However, these resources do not belong to the Thai people. Only certain influential groups of people who will benefit from this business [words indistinct]. The longer the time, the greater the interest will be. This is natural when it comes to loans in the capitalist world.

The Thai people are not aware that they are falling into a difficult situation as a result of the control of the national economy by the reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, who seek ways to cover these heavy debts while pursuing the bellicose policy of the U.S. imperialists and serving as a tool of the Chinese big-nation expansionist-hegemonists by creating disturbances with neighboring countries. Such an act by the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles can only be called creating bad feelings and committing sins against the Thai people's children, who are becoming victims responsible for repaying endless debts.

OFFICIAL MEETS DEPARTING HUNGARIAN ENVOY

BK031039 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Vientiane, August 3 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers yesterday evening met Janos Zegnal, the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of Hungary to Laos who is about to complete his mission here.

At the meeting which took place in a most cordial and fraternal atmosphere, the Lao general secretary of the party said that over four years that Janos Zegnal has been working in Laos, he has greatly contributed to the strengthening of the relations of friendship and fraternal combative solidarity between the two countries thus, he has significantly worked in favour of the Lao revolution. He also wished the ambassador much success in his future mission. The ambassador, in return, thanked the Lao leader for his kind words and facilities given to him by the Lao side which have greatly helped him to fulfill his tasks as an ambassador.

### Friendship Medal Conferred

BK041004 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Vientiane, August 4 (KPL) -- The Lao Government has decided to decorate Janos Zegnal, Hungarian ambassador to the Lao PDR, with a friendship order to acknowledge his good deeds and active contribution to the development of bilateral friendship and solidarity relations between the two countries. Janos Zegnal, during his diplomatic mission in the past four years in Laos, had actively contributed to the tasks of the Lao revolution and to the strengthening of friendship and solidarity relations existing between parties, governments and peoples of the two countries. Souban Salitthilat, deputy-foreign minister acting on behalf of the Lao Government in the presentation ceremony, highly appreciated the good deeds of the Hungarian ambassador in the implementation of the bilateral ties of mutual economic and cultural assistance.

### PRESS RELEASE ISSUED ON SPC MEMBER'S DEATH

BK060248 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 5 Aug 84

[SPC Standing Committee press release]

[Text] The Standing Committee of the SPC of the LPDR is very sad to inform all SPC members, organizations, and relatives that Houmpheng Soukkhaseum, member of the SPC, committee member of the Presidential Office and office of the SPC, and chief of the Financial Management Department, passed away due to old age at his residence at 2300 on 3 August 1984 after a team of doctors paid utmost attention to providing him with the best medical treatment and care. Houmpheng Soukkhaseum was 70 years old. The body of Houmpheng Soukkhaseum has been placed at the SPC office. Cremation rites will be held at Thepnimit Temple at 1400 on Wednesday, 8 August 1984.

[Signed] Ceremony Organizing Committee.

[Dated] Vientiane, 4 August 1984

### NOUHAK PHOUMSAVAN AT FINANCE CONFERENCE OPENING

BK050949 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] The 1984 nationwide financial conference was officially convened on the afternoon of 4 August under the chairmanship of Yao Phonvantha, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of finance. The conference was attended by a total of 120 financial cadres from various localities and equivalent organizations attached to the party Central Committee. Attending the opening ceremony as guests of honor were Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, members and alternate members of the party Central Committee, ministers and deputy ministers, and members of state committees together with many cadres from various branches concerned. The conference heard a report on the past financial activities and adopted new orientations and tasks for implementation in the immediate future. It also studied a number of important documents.

Nouhak Phoumsavan spoke at the opening ceremony. He pointed to the significance of the use of a financial system which is closely related to and serves the promotion of production in the fields of agriculture, forestry, irrigation, and agricultural cooperatives to meet the requirements of the society. He also discussed various measures that should be practiced in order to help the conference to achieve success.



AUSTRALIA'S HAYDEN VIEWS SRV AID, KAMPUCHEA

BK040400 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said yesterday Canberra had ceased giving aid to Vietnam since 1978 and that it was not contemplating changing its position. Any change of stand concerning Australian aid to Hanoi would have to be consulted first with the six ASEAN partners, he said.

Mr Hayden dismissed as untrue and misleading reports that his Thai counterpart, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila, raised the issue of Australian aid to Hanoi during their talks in Bangkok earlier this week. "What we have essentially said is that we will not propose to resume development aid to Vietnam, and if we are to change our attitude on that we will first discuss it without our ASEAN colleagues."

Mr Hayden said the fact was that Australia had not been giving any aid to Vietnam since 1978. The Australian foreign minister who arrived here on Monday, left for Geneva last night after an audience with his majesty the king.

At a press conference yesterday at the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand, Mr Hayden said Australia was supportive of ASEAN in its drive for a speedy political settlement in Kampuchea. "No attempt to bring about this settlement should be allowed to enable Vietnam or anybody else to create differences between ASEAN states," he stressed.

Mr Hayden said his proposal made to ASEAN ministers during their conference in Jakarta last month offering Canberra as a possible site for talks between Vietnam and the six Southeast Asian partners had not yet brought a "substantive" response from Hanoi. But, Australia, he said, was gratified that its offer still rested on the table for ASEAN to take up should the opportunity arise. The proposal for talks in Canberra between Hanoi and Vientiane on the one side and ASEAN on the other to resolve their differences over the Kampuchean conflict, however, was rejected by ASEAN.

Referring to Pol Pot, Mr Hayden said there was no question that the Khmer Rouge leader, who had been associated with the mass killings of Kampuchians during his regime in the late Seventies, must be removed because he remained a stumbling block to the political settlement in Kampuchea. But, the question also arose as to who else among those associated with Pol Pot should be removed, and the issue could be taken up in some sort of conference to narrow down the acceptability of parties to forming the government in Kampuchea, said Mr Hayden.

The foreign minister reaffirmed his government's commitments and obligations toward finding urgent solutions to the question, saying Australia was alarmed at the military, economic and social burdens on Thailand, which remained a front-line state. He said Australia assumed a fair share of responsibility to promote regional security because Asia "is our home too."

Mr Hayden said political and economic pressure on Vietnam would not result in its troops withdrawal from Kampuchea in the foreseeable future. On the question of economic cooperation between Australia and ASEAN, he said bilateral trade had increased at an average rate of 54 percent a year for the past 10 years and that investments from ASEAN to Australia grew by 469 percent over the past five years.



## Editorial on Hayden's Comments

BK040430 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 4 Aug 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Hayden's Suggestions About Kampuchea Are Most Welcome"]

[Text] The detailed and in-depth analysis which Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden made yesterday about the Kampuchean problem is extremely important to us because it shows that Australia has now fully understood the complexities of situation prevailing in the Indochinese countries. When Hayden joined the ASEAN foreign ministers in a dialogue in Bangkok last year, he sounded as if he had a magic wand which he could wave and find a solution.

His analysis was clear and cogent and we do not have anything to subtract from it or add to it. The question is whether Vietnam will see his speech as we view it. We are particularly interested in his proposal that talks should be held between Vietnam and ASEAN countries and, as has always been the case, we must thank Australia for offering Canberra as the venue for such talks.

Hayden has realized that nothing definite will come out of the talks and so he said, "We suggested that a conference take place which would have no more explicit task than to discuss an agenda of issues..." in short, what he means is what China first said about talks with the Soviet Union: "Talks about talks." Actually it is a good place to start. Defining issues is half the problem solved. But there have been several opportunities to do so but Hanoi has consistently back-tracked.

There are several means by which talks could be opened. The foreign ministers of Austria and Belgium are chairman and deputy chairman of the International Conference on Kampuchea and both have travelled to Hanoi to seek some means of getting a dialogue started. And both failed. But that does not mean that Australia will also fail in offering her good offices and acting as an intermediary. Hayden himself quoted the ASEAN foreign ministers' latest communique in pointing out that ASEAN expressed its readiness to discuss a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem with Vietnam.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has held discussions recently with Hayden but although he spent three days in Bangkok on his way back to Hanoi, he did not meet any officials here pleading a "sore throat." Having held discussions with Thach, Hayden should know better the attitude of Vietnam's leaders. Australia believes, he says, that Vietnamese protestations that she is willing to withdraw from Kampuchea and to conduct a dialogue with ASEAN should be tested.

He is perfectly right. ASEAN leaders will be thankful to Australia if it could get Vietnam to the conference table. In an oversimplified form, what Hayden says is, "Give Vietnam a chance." What we say is, "Give peace a chance."

MATICHON NOTES SITTHI COMMENTS ON PRC VISIT

BK031030 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 31 Jul 84 pp 1, 16

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila told newsmen at Don Muang airport after returning from an official visit to China as guest of Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian that his trip was successful and that he received a warm welcome in China. Chinese leaders supported the joint statement of the ASEAN conference in Jakarta, and China also pledged continued support for the tripartite Khmer coalition government.

The foreign minister said that China does not expect Kampuchea to become socialist after Vietnam's withdrawal but hopes it will become neutral, thus posing no threat to its neighbors. He said China believes that Vietnam's withdrawal would make it easier for other problems to be settled, and China would also be ready to work for normalization of relations with Vietnam. China, he said, also supports Thailand's stand that the Thai-Lao border dispute is a bilateral problem which must be solved through fair negotiations.

The foreign minister reported that China and Thailand agreed to expand trade exchanges and volume on a long-term basis. China pledged to import 200,000 tons of tapioca from Thailand next year. It also agreed to import from Thailand 2,000 tons of rubber, 40,000 tons of green mungbeans, and an early shipment of 10,000 tons of glutinous rice.

China and Thailand also agreed to set up a guarantee plan for mutual investment. China expressed interest in investing in Thailand's potash industry. The Thai private sector signed a contract with Beijing Municipality for an animal feed investment project worth \$5 million. The Thai private sector also submitted several other projects for China's consideration, including rubber processing, sanitary napkins, bottles, window glass, a sugar plant, tapioca industry, and pharmaceutical, motorcycle, and small truck projects. China also proposed that Thailand invest in a coal mine project in Xian.

Asked about China's attitude with regard to Thailand's candidacy for membership in the UN Security Council, Foreign Minister Sitthi said Wu Xueqian pledged to lobby for Thailand wherever he goes. Chinese ambassadors will be instructed on this matter. China has diplomatic representations in most of the Third World nations.

#### FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON LAO BORDER TALKS

BK031126 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1030 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] The second round of Thai-Laotian talks on the dispute over the three border villages is set on 6 August. The Thai team is led by Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mr Asa Sarasin, and the Laotian side is led by Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat. Mr Souban is due to arrive in Bangkok on 6 August. Concerning the expected outcome of the forthcoming talks between Thailand and Laos, Mr Saowanit Khongsiri, spokesman of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, said:

[Begin recording] The Laotian delegation will be the same delegation as held the first round of talks. We hope that the leader of the Laotian delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Souban Salitthilat, had gone back and reported fully on what happened in the first round and that he has informed his government of the Thai Government's sincerity shown in the last round of talks to solve or resolve this problem as quickly as possible. We hope that the second round of talks would be much quicker, much easier than the first round which was characterized by finding out the position of the other party. We hope to have a quick solution which would be fair to both sides. We have no ill intentions towards Laos, and normal relations have been continued between the two countries even though we have had this outstanding problem of the three villages. We hope that the negotiations would not take too long. The Thai Government is ready to do everything in its power to see a quick solution to this matter. [end recording]

The first round of Thai-Laotian talks ended in a deadlock when both sides failed to agree upon the crux of the dispute. The Laotian delegation insisted that the presence of Thai troops at the three border villages was the question, but the Thai side maintained that the problem was that both sides claimed to own the three villages.

**Statement Issued**

BK061118 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1030 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Following the arrival of the Laotian deputy foreign minister in Thailand this afternoon to resume talks on the three disputed villages, the Thai Foreign Ministry has issued a statement saying that it hopes to immediately solve the border problem with Laos and reaffirming its determination and sincerity in pursuing that end.

According to the statement, the Thai position is that the armed forces of both sides should be absent from the three questioned villages of Ban Savang, Ban Kang, and Ban Mai in order to avoid any confrontation and to allow the technicians from both countries to jointly survey the border areas and prove that to which country the three villages should belong.

The first round of talks took place between 21 and 23 July after Thailand proposed to settle the border problem by diplomatic means.

**VILLAGERS EVACUATED FROM KAMPUCHEAN BORDER AREA**

BK031155 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 3 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Prachin Buri -- One hundred villagers have been evacuated from their homes in Ban Saeng near the border in Ta Phraya District and resettled deeper inside Thailand after indications that a big battle would erupt between opposing forces inside Kampuchea, a Border Patrol Police source said.

An observation of Vietnamese troop movements reportedly indicates that they may soon attack the Kampuchean coalition stronghold at Ampil.

The villagers have been moved by district authorities to shelter in Ban Khok, a small village in the same district, the source said. The source added that yesterday a battle between Vietnamese troops and resistance forces flared on the Banthat mountain range opposite Ban Khlong Chak in Khlong Yai District of southeastern Trat Province. Two stray mortar shells landed in Khlong Chak but caused no damage or injury, he added.

**VIETNAMESE SAILORS RELEASED, RETURN HOME**

BK040255 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 4 Aug 84 p 5

[Text] The five Vietnamese sailors who were captured on a Thai beach in the south more than six months ago were yesterday afternoon released and flown home on a Vietnamese commercial flight.

Spokesman of the Foreign Ministry Saowanit Khongsiri told a news conference that the Vietnamese drifted by accident ashore Pak Phanang District of Nakhon Si Thammarat on Jan 12 and had been held since pending the interrogation and investigation into their motives. He said that their vessel visited an island close to Thai territorial water on Jan 2 to deliver supplies to Vietnamese troops there. It was caught in a storm on the way back to Vietnam and swept ashore in the Thai district.

After the investigation and interrogation, Thai authorities were convinced that the Vietnamese captives were not on any mission against Thailand, Saowanit said.



To show that the Thai authorities treated the captives fairly, the government allowed officials of the Vietnamese Embassy here to visit the sailors, and to demonstrate the intention to pursue "reasonable and friendly" relations with Vietnam, the government decided to hand over the five to the Vietnamese Government without taking legal action against them for illegal immigration, the spokesman said.

The Vietnamese sailors were identified as To Thanh Nhung, 24, Ngo Thuan Huang, 23, Bui Thai Luan, 26, Nguyen Ba Luc, 24, and Nguyen Van Lan, 30. Two of them carry the ranks of petty officer (third rank), two others are petty officers (second rank) and the other is a seaman. They were handed over in an official ceremony at Don Muang military airport to Vietnam, which was represented by Chan Phong, minister counsellor of the Vietnamese Embassy, in the afternoon.

#### ARMY GIVES 'HIGH PRIORITY' TO MALAYAN COMMUNISTS

BK041214 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Lieutenant General Wanchai Chitchamnon, commander of the 4th Army Region, told newsmen that the 4th Army Region has given high priority to the suppression of the Malayan Communist Movement. Wanchai said that the Malayan communists have behaved like mafia by extorting protection money from rubber planters, particular those in Yala on the Bannang Sata-Thao Than To-Betong highway to the tune of about 10 million baht annually. The Malayan Communist Movement seeks state power in Malaysia but has set up armed elements in Thai territory. The suppression of the movement is the task of not only the 4th Army Region but of Malaysia as well. Thai and Malaysian forces will be conducting suppression campaigns against the movement in their respective territories. There will also be occasional coordinated suppression campaigns by the forces of the two countries.

#### THREE BILLS REQUESTED BY FOREIGN MINISTRY PASSED

BK041100 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1030 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] In the annual parliamentary meeting of the year 1984, the parliamentarians approved the three bills which were proposed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mr Saowanit Khongsiri, the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry, gave in details about the bills:

[Begin recording] In May and the middle of May, the Parliament passed three bills proposed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The first bill concerns the carrying out of decisions in criminal cases. Ah... this is... in order so that Thai law can be formulated to carry out international agreements which the Thai Government has signed with a number of countries on the allowing prisoners of nationalities with which we have agreements with to serve their sentences in their countries.

The second law which was passed by the Parliament is the one of extradition of criminals signed between Thailand and the Philippines. This is fairly simple law put into effect to carry out the agreement which Thailand has with the Philippines which was signed on 16 March. At the request of the Philippine Government, we can arrest and send back to the Philippines those persons being charged with crimes in the Philippines and vice versa.

The bill considered and accepted by the Parliament is the Thai legislation to allow us to become a signatory of the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations of 1961. Again this is in order to allow Thai law to be formulated in accordance with the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations. At this moment, we do not have specific law, for instance on privileges and immunities, and this law will allow us to formulate a body laws to cover this important matter. [end recording]



ATHIT APPROVES 'YOUNG TURK' REINSTATEMENT

BK060215 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 6 Aug 84 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek has approved the reinstatement of "Young Turk" military officers who were dismissed following their involvement in the April 1-3 abortive coup in 1981, one of the dismissed officers said yesterday.

Col Prachak Sawangchit quoted a "high-ranking" military officer as saying that their application for the reinstatement was awaiting final approval from Defence Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon. He declined to give more details until the matter was finalized but would only say that Gen Athit has agreed to their return to the Army.

Gen Athit told reporters that the defence minister had not considered the application yet. "There are steps in accordance with established rules and regulations to go through and the defence minister has not considered the matter," he said. The supreme commander, concurrently Army commander-in-chief, neither confirmed nor denied Col Prachak's claim. But he said that the deliberation was now in the process of resolving the question of pension for the dismissed without pension because of their key roles in the abortive coup but they later appealed for pension.

Former Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon commented that in this particular case, "policy" and "decision-makers," and not the established regulations, would be the decisive factor to determine the outcome of their appeal.

Gen San Chitpatima, leader of the abortive coup, said the Young Turk officers should be reinstated because they were national asset. He denied knowledge over the reports of their forthcoming return to the military service. "I am out of touch," he said. He said he was toying with an idea of running in the next general elections, being approached by several political parties. "But I have yet to make a final decision and choose a political party," he added.

GOVERNORS ON INSURGENCY IN LOWER NORTHEAST

BK060329 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 6 Aug 84 p 5

[Text] Nakhon Ratchasima -- Two provincial governors said here on Saturday that communist insurgency in the lower Northeast, though weakened, still exists deep in the forests of the region. Chaiyaphum Governor Noppharat Wetchasat said in his report to a meeting of senior administration and police officials that some insurgents pretend to be farmers mingle with villagers and occupy land provided for the locals in a member [as published] of national reserved forests.

According to an intelligence report, he said, communist insurgents in the province met with their counterparts from the "Phak Mai" group several times in May 1982 for collaboration. Consequently, insurgents in other zones have slowly moved into Chaiyaphum since May 1983. Insurgents in Chaiyaphum, the governor said, cultivate their own agricultural produce and poppies in Phu Khiao, Phraya Fo and Phangphuai areas in the province. They mingle freely with the villagers by being hired as field labourers. They are also involved in felling trees illegally in Nong Bua Daeng District, Nong Bua Rahaeo sub-district and Thepsathit District. They even run a mobile medical unit to provide acupuncture treatment for the villagers, Noppharat said.

He added that communist movement in the province has, however, been frequently disrupted by officials from the Internal Security Operation Command, which has so far launched seven attacks on their hideouts.

He said the number of insurgents in the province has dropped sharply to about 100, with most of them hiding deep in the forests in several districts, including Khonsan, Nong Bua Daeng, Kaset Sombun, Muang and Nong Bua Rahaeo.

Nakhon Ratchasima Governor Sombun Thawatcharamat said the authorities have succeeded in completely wiping out two major bases; Base 205 and Base 207, in the province. "But they have been trying to build a new base and carry on their rebellion against the authorities from the depths of the forests," he said. He said the policy of suppressing communist insurgency by political means will continue, however.

#### BRIEFS

PLANE FOR ANTIPIRACY PROGRAM -- Navy Chief of Staff Admiral Nippon Sirithon on 18 July received a Nomad patrol plane from UNHCR representative Eric Morris at the airport of Songkhla Navy Base. The Nomad patrol plane is part of UNHCR's assistance to the Royal Thai Navy for use in the antipiracy program in the Gulf of Thailand. The antipiracy unit's major forces now include 3 coastal patrol boats, 3 patrol planes, 6 special operation boats, and 130 officials. The antipiracy program covers the area of 33,000 square meters in the Gulf of Thailand from Surat Thani to Narathiwat Province. The Nomad patrol plane is Australian-made and cost 28 million baht. [Summary] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 19 Jul 84 BK]

TIES WITH JAMAICA -- Cabinet yesterday approved a Foreign Ministry proposal that Thailand open diplomatic relations with Jamaica. The proposal was made in view of the increasing international role of countries in the Latin American and Caribbean region. Thailand will benefit economically and politically through diplomatic contacts with the region, the Cabinet felt. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Aug 84 p 5 BK]

CREDIT CONTROL MEASURE -- The Bank of Thailand reported after an appraisal of the effect of the 18 percent credit control measure that the general economy improved during the first half of this year. Assistant Director Kitattisak Micharoen of the Bank of Thailand Governor's Office said that private consumption, particularly of electrical appliances and automobiles, had slowed down. The cost of living in Bangkok and imports increased more slowly during the period than in the first of last year. The baht's value improved during the period when the country had a huge payments surplus due to a continuous capital inflow. Combined credit extensions of commercial banks in the first half of this year expanded by less than the 36 billion baht target as a result of the measure. [Summary] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1030 GMT 2 Aug 84 BK]

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF TONKIN GULF INCIDENT MARKED

## First Air Strikes Recalled

OW051531 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 5 -- The 20th anniversary of the Vietnamese people's first victory over the U.S. air war of destruction against North Vietnam was marked at meetings organized today in Hong Gai town, capital of Quang Ninh Province, and in Vinh town, capital of Nghe Tinh Province. Today 20 years ago, those two towns were targets of the first air strike by the U.S. Air Force.

In their speeches at the meetings, Nguyen Nguyen Nhan, chairman of the People's Committee of Hong Gai, Dinh Can, chairman of the People's Committee of Vinh, brought out the significance of the August 5, 1964 victory, which led to the Vietnamese people's total victory over the U.S. air war of destruction against North Vietnam.

They expressed the determination of the people and Armed Forces in their localities to boost production while constantly heightening their vigilance and combat readiness in order to defeat the multi-facted war of sabotage conducted against Vietnam by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. On this occasion, an exhibition of photos and relics of the August 5, 1964 victory was opened in Vinh city.

## 'Staging' of Destroyer Attack

BK041617 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Station Commentary]

[Text] In the first days of August 1964, the U.S. imperialists staged the so-called Bac Bo Gulf incident also known as the Tonkin incident and took it as a pretext to carry out an air and naval war of destruction against North Vietnam, spreading its war into the whole country. Under the title Brazen Pretext and Cruel Maneuvers, our commentator wrote:

During the past 20 years, many evidences have been produced around the so-called Bac Bo Gulf incident. Mass media and many personalities in the United States political circles have affirmed that it was a deceitful pretext for the John administration to bomb en masse North Vietnam. World opinion also said that the Bac Bo Gulf incident may be compared to the provocations conducted by Nazi fascism such as the burning of the German Parliament house. The adventure by the Hitlerites in [words indistinct] to the flame of World War II.

After staging the so-called Bac Bo Gulf incident, the Johnson and the Nixon administrations intensified the war of destruction against North Vietnam: 245 million tons of bombs and shells were dropped on North Vietnam, U.S. B-52's carpet bombed Hanoi, Haiphong, and many other cities and townships of North Vietnam. They intended to bomb North Vietnam back to the stone age, but the U.S. imperialists were heavily defeated.

The Bac Bo Gulf incident in August 1964 and the following U.S. acts are exemplary evidences of the U.S. aggressors' [words indistinct] brazen pretext and cruel maneuvers. During the last 20 years [words indistinct] have repeatedly resorted to the maneuvers similar to the Bac Bo Gulf incident in order to realize its global strategy.



In the Western Hemisphere, worrying that the Cuban and Nicaraguan revolutions will become an example for Latin American nations, for many years now the U.S. imperialists have claimed that these countries are military bases of the Soviet Union and revolution exporters, taking it as a pretext for its armed provocations, interventions, and direct aggressions against Cuba and Nicaragua.

More brazenly still, on 25 October 1983, under the pretext of defending U.S. residents and democracy in Grenada, the United States mobilized 15,000 troops to invade Grenada, a small island that had just regained its independence. Justifying its act, the United States claimed that when the situation in Grenada is stabilized, U.S. troops will be withdrawn. Since then, the U.S. troops have still occupied Grenada. Even worse, the United States set up a puppet regime and turned this country into its military base.

In the Middle East, with the pretext of seeking for a proper policy for the Middle East, the United States has sought every means to intervene in and invade this region. It (?poured) its troops into Lebanon and took advantage of the Iran-Iraq war to aggravate the tense situation there in the service of its selfish interests.

The U.S. imperialists have often (?raked) up pretexts for their frantic opposition to the Soviet Union and the socialist community. In September last year, the shooting down of a South Korean airliner was played up for a big psychological campaign against the Soviet Union, thus poisoning the international atmosphere.

In another blatant and crafty move, Washington falsely charged the Soviet Union and the socialist community with upsetting the military balance. This was used as a pretext for stepped up U.S. military buildup as part of its global strategy.

The American moves have actually pushed mankind to the brink of a nuclear holocaust.

As well as U.S. imperialism, the Chinese expansionists have staged (? several games) in realizing their expansion schemes toward neighboring countries. Under the signboard of defending Kampuchea, China rigged up the genocidal Pol Pot regime, using it as a bridgehead of aggression against Vietnam. And claiming that it was acting in self defense, China unleashed a border war against Vietnam's six northern border provinces in February 1979 and now is escalating the war against this country under the false charges of Vietnamese armed provocations.

The aggressors are all the same as their nature and also in the tactic they use whenever they interfere in other countries' internal affairs. They always try to cover up their criminal acts under some kinds of pretexts. The aggressors, however, often keep shutting their eyes to their inevitable setbacks in the long run.

Following the Bac Bo Gulf or Tonkin Gulf incident 20 years ago, the Vietnamese people have overcome various trails. Neither genocide nor the 1979 border war could prevent the peoples of Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam from winning.

Imperialism and expansionsim have been landed in an all-round trifle. They are colluding with one another, thus posing a threat to peace and security in this region and the world at large. Half a century ago, a Czech freedom fighter (Touria Susik) said that people should be vigilant. In the present world tension, who speaks words from a Nazi prison cell just like the Bac Bo Gulf incident remains a strong warning to people uphold peace and justice all over the world. [sentence as heard]

## Lessons Drawn From Conflict

OW041554 Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 4 Aug 84

["Hanoi Radio: Lessons from Two Wars" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 4 -- Both Washington and Beijing have left no stone unturned in their attempts to bring the Vietnamese people to their knees, but both have failed bitterly, says Voice of Vietnam Radio in a commentary today, marking the day 20 years ago when the United States started bombing North Vietnam (August 5, 1964).

The imperialists and expansionists still refuse to give up their wicked plots against Vietnam and the two other Indochinese countries and other nations, but "the lesson that should be drawn from the past twenty years remains topical", the radio says. It recalls the following historic facts which may be useful to many people in the world, including Americans who indulge in what they regard as a "peche mignon" - a short memory: on August 5, 1964, under the false pretext that the U.S. Destroyer Maddox had been "attacked by Vietnamese patrol boats in international waters", Washington ordered the first air strikes against North Vietnam, starting its air-and-naval war of destruction against the northern part of the country.

This war lasted eight years (1964-1972) and involved two presidents, Lyndon Johnson, then Richard Nixon. The U.S. threw into it the largest number of aircraft and dropped the largest quantity of bombs ever recorded in history. Using 60 types of aircraft, the Americans conducted from 500 to 700 sorties a day on average. In this war the U.S. also sustained the heaviest losses: More than 4,000 planes including 68 B52 strategic bombers were shot down, and thousands of American pilots were killed or captured.

According to Western mass media, the U.S. war of aggression against the whole of Vietnam which at its height involved over half a million GI's and a puppet army more than 1 million strong, not counting mercenaries from satellite countries, was the longest, most costly, and most immoral in U.S. history. The radio points out that the so-called "Bac Bo Gulf incident" trumped up by Washington was a pretext used by the United States to intervene in and attack an independent, free and sovereign country. In the same manner, it says, the U.S. has intervened in the internal affairs of many other countries. The latest repeat of this strategy, the radio says, was the U.S. invasion of Grenada.

It recalls the U.S. Air Force General Curtis Lemay's threat to bomb the Vietnamese -- meaning North Vietnam -- "back into the stone age." For this purpose, it says, the Americans dropped and fired 2.5 million tons of bombs and shells on North Vietnam. All the six major cities, 28 of the 30 towns, and two-thirds of the villages of North Vietnam were bombed and rocketed by U.S. planes. Six railway lines and all motor roads leading out from Hanoi and Haiphong were bombed. More than 5 million square metres of housing space, 3,000 schools, 500 hospitals, nearly as many churches and pagodas, were destroyed or damaged by U.S. bombs.

The radio says that throughout the eight years from 1964 to 1972, the U.S. kept on escalating its air and naval war of destruction against North Vietnam. Before they were compelled to sign the Paris agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam, the Americans conducted a 12-day air blitz on North Vietnam, with extermination bombings of Hanoi, Haiphong and other major population centres. This new wave of air strikes involved B-52 strategic bombers and F-111 swingwing fighter-bombers based in Thailand and Guam. During these days, the radio recalls, thousands upon thousands of Americans and people in other countries poured into the streets, shouting: "hands off Vietnam."

The same angry cry was heard in many countries seven years later, in February-March 1979, when 600,000 Chinese troops crossed the border and invaded all the six northern border provinces of Vietnam. Badly battered, mostly by local Armed Forces, Beijing had to pull out its troops, but its hostile policy towards Vietnam still continues in the form of a multi-faceted war of sabotage against this country.

#### PRC-U.S. Parallels Drawn

BK050424 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Aug 84

[NHAN DAN 5 August commentary: "Develop the 5 August Traditions; Resolve To Defeat the Chinese Aggressor Troops"]

[Text] On this day 20 years ago, our people's revolutionary struggle was faced with an extremely serious situation: A power whose military and economic potentials were the greatest among the imperialist countries decided to escalate the war in both parts of our country in order to suppress our people's sacred struggle for independence and freedom.

We coped victoriously with the cruel force of the era's aggressor. U.S. fighters, bombers, warships, expeditionary troops of all sorts, and ammunition have caused untold damage to our country. However, the cruel imperialists could not subdue the Vietnamese nation. On the contrary, they were bitterly defeated. They had to accept an unprecedented shameful defeat in the 200 years or so of U.S. history with all kinds of adverse long-term consequences. Totally defeating the U.S. aggressors has become the eternal epic of the Vietnamese people in the Ho Chi Minh era.

Our people and troops are now again facing new ordeals. The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, are plotting to annex our country and subdue our people. They are waging a multifaceted war of sabotage against our country. They have attacked and occupied some of the heights along the border area, preparing for larger steps of aggressive escalation. Just like U.S. imperialists, the Chinese reactionaries have used the trick of a thief crying stop thieves by using slanders and fabrications as a pretext to wage the war of aggression. However, no cruel force can subdue our people.

Encountering a nation that once defeated the most powerful imperialists, the Beijing expansionists will certainly court shameful defeats. They already tasted defeat in early 1979 and are being duly dealt counterblows in the escalation of their nibbling and grabbing operations along the northern border of our country. Developing their heroic traditions, our people and troops will certainly defeat the Chinese aggressors, successfully build socialism, and firmly defend the socialist fatherland of Vietnam.

#### VICTORIES OVER PRC 'AGGRESSORS' DETAILED

OW031620 Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 3 -- The Armed Forces and people in Vietnam's northern border provinces have won many victories in the past four months of fighting against the Chinese aggressors. They decimated one regiment, 13 battalions, putting out of action 7,500 enemy troops, capturing many others, destroying 50 artillery and mortar positions with 300 assorted shells, and burning 85 army trucks and other means of war.



Since April 2, the Chinese reactionary authorities have further escalated their armed aggression by ordering their troops to carry out armed provocations, violate Vietnam's border and increase shellings, thus perpetrating many new crimes against the Vietnamese people. During the said period the Chinese Infantry has fired over 230,000 artillery and mortar shells on Vietnam's six northern border provinces. Ha Tuyen Province alone received 165,000 shells, most of them aimed at Vi Xuyen and Yen Minh Districts. In Lang Son area they fired 55,000 shells mainly on Trang Dinh District.

More seriously, the Chinese aggressors fired on small towns, especially Ha Giang, killing hundreds of civilians and destroying many production bases, hamlets, schools, healthcare stations and roads at the border. Along with these acts, China sent scouts, commandos and spies into Vietnam for sabotage activities. The Chinese authorities sent many division- and corps-seized main force units supported by heavy artillery to attack and occupy several heights in border districts of Vietnam's Ha Tuyen and Lang Soc Provinces. Chinese troops, heavy artillery and other means of war continue to be rushed to Vietnam's border.

#### NHAN DAN ACCLAIMS PRC AGGRESSORS' PUNISHMENT

OWO40847 Hanoi VNA in English 0805 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 4 -- "The great victories recorded by the Vietnamese people over the Chinese aggressors during the past four months have resulted from the Vietnamese people's revolutionary heroism and long-standing tradition of staunch struggle, and their high revolutionary vigilance against foreign aggression," says NHAN DAN in an editorial today.

The paper recalls that since early April the Armed Forces and people in the northern border provinces have put out of action 7,500 Chinese aggressors, wiped out or heavily decimated one regiment and 13 battalions, destroyed some 50 artillery and mortar grounds [as received], set ablaze 85 military vehicles, and wrecked a good quantity of other war means of the enemy. "This punishment inflicted by our Armed Forces and people in border areas on Chinese invaders has been a firm answer to the expansionist policy pursued by the reactionaries within the Beijing leadership," NHAN DAN remarks.

It says that the fight against Beijing's war escalation over the past four months has borne new traits. The most salient one, the paper notes, are the calmness, sagacity and self-confidence of the Armed Forces including the regular, local and militia forces, and the close and effective coordination of various Army units and services. The timely and efficient support and assistance provided by the local people to the Armed Forces and a rational combination of production and national defence have also become important factors for those victories, NHAN DAN further says.

The paper goes on: "The glorious exploits of our Armed Forces and people on the front line have greatly encouraged the people throughout the country to engage in production emulation to successfully carry out the 1984 state plan and the resolutions of the sixth plenum of the party Central Committee with a view to achieving the set economic and social objectives thus making the country prosperous and powerful."

#### SRV INTRUSION INTO THAILAND 1 AUG DENIED

OWO31638 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 3 Aug 84

["VNA statement" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 3 - According to an AFP report datelined Bangkok August 2, 1984, a spokesman for the Thai Army, General Naruedon Detpradiyutn, said that Vietnamese troops had intruded into Thai territory near Kap Choeng District, Surin Province, close to the Kampuchean border, killed a Thai soldier and wounded four others.

VIENTAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to completely reject the above-said ill-intentioned fabrication.

MALAYGASY AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

OW031810 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 3 - An agricultural delegation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar led by Minister of Science and Technology Zefara Antoine Rabesa paid a visit to Vietnam from July 17 - August 2. While here, the delegation had working sessions with the ministries of agriculture, water conservancy, food industry, public health, secondary vocational and higher education, and the state commission for science and technology. It called on various production, teaching and research establishments in Hanoi, Haiphong, and the provinces of Quang Ninh, Hai Hung and Long An.

The delegation highly valued the achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people in intensive farming, building irrigation works, preparing seedlings, disease prevention and improvement of farming implements. The delegation paid much attention to experiences in the building and management of agricultural cooperatives. The delegation was warmly received by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong and Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL GROUP ENDS ALBANIAN VISIT

OW041534 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 4 - A Vietnamese delegation led by Duong Hong Dat, vice chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology, left Albania for home on Thursday after attending the 6th session of the Joint Vietnam-Albania Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation convened in Tirana from July 26 to August 1.

At the session the two sides reviewed the implementation of the protocol on scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries and discussed measures to promote their cooperation in 1984-85. On August 1, the Vietnamese delegation was received by Besnik Bektashi, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Party of Labour of Albania Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Albanian vice chairman said: "The party, the government and the people of Albania always support the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples in their struggle against Chinese expansionism and hegemonism. We wish closer solidarity to the three Indochinese peoples in their struggle against the common enemy. We believe that the Vietnamese people will successfully carry out the tasks laid down by the 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam."

NHAN DAN CALLS FOR BETTER DISTRICT PLANNING

BK041400 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Aug 84

[NHAN DAN 2 August editorial: "Implement the Resolution of the Sixth Party Committee's Plenum, Improve the Quality of District Planning"]

[Text] To advance agriculture to large-scale socialist production, districts must be regarded as a fundamental unit and be linked with cooperatives and production collectives.

As their land areas and workforces are suitable, districts are places where the workforces of various cooperatives and production collectives are concentrated and where we can carry out redistribution of manpower to promote the better use of land, the development of various branches and trade, and the linking of cultivation with animal husbandry and with the processing of farm produce, and combine the workforces of cooperatives and of districts themselves with those sent down from relevant provinces and from the central government in order to create a combined strength with which to develop the economy, build the culture and new men, strengthen national defense, ensure the people's lives, and carry out expanded reproduction.

Consolidating and satisfactorily building 400 districts is an important goal for the improvement of management. District building involves many things and requires appropriate measures. The resolution of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum clearly defined the task of stepping up district planning. With regard to key districts, district planning activities must be completed within 1984. Carrying out district building and district planning will help districts and various sectors further realize and more firmly grasp the latent potential, natural resources, manpower, and various aspects of socioeconomic activities in districts. These will also help obtain factors for mapping out short-term and long-term plans, build an economic structure for districts, redistribute manpower, reorganize production, and at the same time, make districts further aware of the responsibilities assigned to them by their parent provinces or the central government.

Over the past few years, a number of sectors and localities have made some efforts in carrying out district planning. However, the quality of their work is still poor. The plans they made do not appear to be comprehensive as required from a socioeconomic plan because they failed to develop the strengths of various localities, to link agriculture, forestry, and fishery with industry, communications and transportation, and construction, to link production with distribution and circulation, and to organize the people's material and cultural life.

In compliance with the resolution of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum, we must carry out the current and important task of reexamining the general plan of a district as well as its plans for each particular sector with the emphasis placed on ensuring that agricultural, forestry, and fishery plans are supplemented and perfected and integrated into a comprehensive socioeconomic plan in such a way as to suit other plans of the central government and of the province concerned. Simultaneously, efforts must be made to correctly rearrange specialized production assignments for every sector in districts. It is the goal of planning work to clearly define steps to be taken to build an economic structure for districts along the direction of linking agriculture with industry.

The economic structure of a district can only be developed when this district is linked with the grassroots level and agricultural, forestry, and fishery production cooperatives, light industry and handicraft cooperatives, agricultural and forestry technical stations, distribution and circulation organizations, and transportation and construction establishments know how to really stick together, cooperate with each other, promote development among themselves, and expand their production, business, and economic accounting.

All economic-technical organizations in a district must regard the production plans of agricultural and forestry production cooperatives and light industry and handicraft cooperatives as a guideline for their production and business activities. Only when agricultural and forestry cooperatives and light industry and handicraft cooperatives develop their production can economic and technical organizations in a district develop their activities.



The linking of a district with its grassroots-level establishments also means closely binding the state-, collective-, and family-run economic sectors together. Production must be linked with processing, and production, distribution, and circulation must be bound together. Thus, the economic structure of a district must be founded on the economic conditions in the district, on its guideline for specialized production and joint business, and on the requirements for and capabilities of various cooperatives and production collectives, and at the same time, must be linked with the economic development plans of the relevant province and of the entire country.

Output, quality, and outcome are standards for evaluating the improvement of management and also for appraising district planning work, an important point of the district building task. Localities and sectors, while striving to carry out planning work, must pay specific attention to quality and outcome. They must strive to find out their long-term capabilities while determining those things that are to be done quickly and that may bring realistic results for this year and for 1985 with a determination to advance the district building task by a new step forward in order to contribute to forcing production up in districts and building new economic structure for districts.

#### SUMMER-FALL RICE CROP SAID 'DEVELOPING WELL'

BK050613 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] This year, peasants in provinces and cities from Nghe Tinh southward have planted 821,659 hectares of summer-fall rice, nearly fulfilling the area plan norm and representing an increase of 149,498 hectares over the last crop season.

This crop has the largest-ever area. Provinces from Quang Nam-Danang southward have planted 743,332 hectares, overfulfilling the area plan norm by 2,332 hectares, an increase of 136,870 hectares over last year's summer-fall crop. In other provinces such as Cuu Long, Hau Giang, Long An, Dong Thap, An Giang, Nghia Binh, Tien Giang, and Thuan Hai, and in Ho Chi Minh City, rice planting has been overfulfilled from 2 to 12 percent of the area plan norms. In general, the summer-fall rice is developing well.

#### BRIEFS

HANOI POPULATION RELOCATION -- Over the past 6 months, the districts and precincts of Hanoi municipality have sent out 633 families totaling 2,414 people, including 1,243 laborers, to build new economic zones. To date, 11 districts and precincts of Hanoi have set up new economic zone funds, making it possible for them to relocate people twice as fast as they did last year. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0000 GMT 2 Aug 84 BK]

NGHE TINH PORT BUILDING -- To celebrate the 20th anniversary of the first victory over the U.S. Air Force, Nghe Tinh Province has completed the first-stage construction of the Cua Lo Port project. This is a major seaport of central Vietnam comprising 13 wharves and stretching for thousands of meters. This new port has for the first time received two 1,000-ton freighters -- the "Hong Lam 06" of Nghe Tinh Province and the "Thong Nhut TK 154" of the General Sea Transport Department. [Excerpt] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 5 Aug 84 BK]

AUSTRALIAHAWKE LEAVES FOR PNG; TO MEET SOMARE, LANGE

BK060559 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has left Canberra for 3 days in the Papua New Guinea capital, Port Moresby. During Mr Hawke's stay in Port Moresby, he will attend the opening of Papua New Guinea's Parliament House building and will also participate in a regional meeting of Commonwealth heads of government on Wednesday.

Radio Australia's correspondent (Barry Cassidy), who is traveling with the prime minister, says Mr Hawke is scheduled to have bilateral discussions with Papua New Guinea's prime minister, Mr Somare, and the new prime minister of New Zealand, Mr David Lange.

(Barry Cassidy) says that during Mr Hawke's meeting with Mr Somare a major topic for discussion is expected to be the recent problems on Papua New Guinea's border with Irian Jaya. Our correspondent says the Australian Government believes the talks between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea on this subject have been worthwhile and that the two countries are capable of sorting out the problems themselves.

In his talks with Mr Lange, Mr Hawke is expected to discuss the strain placed on the ANZUS defense alliance by New Zealand's decision to ban visits by nuclear-armed and nuclear-powered warships. However, (Barry Cassidy) quotes Australian officials as saying Mr Hawke will be essentially be seeking information and not dictating terms.

URANIUM GAS LEAKAGE REPORTED AT RESEARCH CENTER

BK050951 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Text] The New South Wales Pollution Control Commission has called for a report on a leak of uranium gas from the atomic energy research establishment at Lucas Heights in Sydney. Radiation monitoring officers from the New South Wales Health Department have also sought information concerning the leak which occurred on 6 July -- 4 days before the ruling Labor Party's national conference in Canberra endorsed the federal government's controversial policy on uranium mining.

A Health Department official said the federal government had been notified of the leak immediately when it occurred. The state Pollution Control Commission had not been informed officially because the Lucas Heights establishment was on federal land. The official said the leak had not been hushed up -- it was just not publicized. He said a pipe joint had failed and a quantity of uranium hexaferide gas used in uranium enrichment experiments has escaped into a laboratory. The gas had then gone into a flue and been ventilated into the atmosphere. The official said it was yet to be determined how much of the gas had actually escaped into the atmosphere.

CONTROL TIGHTENED ON CHEMICALS USED IN WEAPONRY

BK050930 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The Australian Government is tightening up controls on the export of chemicals which could be used to make chemical weapons. Under new regulations coming into force on Friday, approval from the minister for defense support will be required for the export of eight chemicals, which have been identified as important ingredients of certain chemical weapons. The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, in a statement issued in Canberra today said the move followed a report by a United Nations team that mustard gas and the nerve agent (carbun) had been used in the Iran-Iraq war. Mr Hayden, who is in Geneva for a disarmament conference, said the controls reflected Australia's strong support for international action against the use of chemical weapons.

JAPAN, WEST GERMANY OFFER ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

OW031429 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 3 Aug 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] The Philippines has received offers on economic assistance from Japan and West Germany. The offers were made by Saburo Okita, a member of the Advisory Council of the Japanese Office of Trade, and Dr Sigfried Lingel, deputy foreign minister for economic cooperation of Germany, during their call at Malacanang.

Okita said his office was ready to help Filipino fruit exporters. In the case of Germany, the president was informed that West Germany's finance minister is coming to the Philippines to look into possible joint ventures. After his audience with the president, Okita held a press conference at the Mandarin Hotel, and David Nye was there.

[Begin Nye recording] Japan's former Foreign Minister Saburo Okita told reporters this afternoon that his country is in need of vital imports from countries like the Philippines to balance its trade equation. He said that for too long a time, Japan has been preoccupied with promoting its exports, while totally neglecting its imports, especially in the fields of food and agriculture. To this end, Mr Okita said, the Japanese Government has taken steps to make importation to his country more attractive. For one, Okita said, Japan will reduce import duties on several agricultural products like bananas, pineapples, and papayas. Aside from reducing duties or tariffs, Japan promises to liberalize its quota on agricultural products across the board. Okita pointed out this would give agriculture-oriented economies like the Philippines a greater export motives.

Okita claimed that liberalization of Japan's import policy would greatly benefit the Philippines in its drive to rehabilitate its crippled economy. [end recording]

WORLD BANK EXPECTED TO APPROVE AGRICULTURAL LOAN

HK031418 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] The World Bank is expected to approve this month the \$150-million loan the government has asked for importing agricultural inputs, Agriculture and Food Minister Salvador H. Escudero III told newsmen yesterday. He said the loan agreement would be signed this month or in September at the latest. He added that the loan would be released in two tranches of \$75 million each, instead of \$90 million and \$60 million as originally planned.

Escudero said the first tranche would come immediately after the signing of the loan agreement, and the second would be released later this year.

Negotiations for the loan started early this year but were snagged when the government failed to follow some prescriptions of the World Bank for the country's agricultural programs. A major conditions set by the Bank was the merger of the then Ministry of Agriculture and the National Food Authority (NFA) in order to improve the mechanisms for policy directions in the setting of priorities and the implementation of investment programs.

The government decision not to merge the two agencies stalled negotiations with the World Bank. Early last month the government, in its letter of intent to the Bank, said that instead of merging the NFA with the Agriculture Ministry, it would simply transfer the policy-making powers of the NFA to the ministry.



Escudero yesterday said that what really helped in the negotiations with the World Bank was the government's move to put up to let [as published] the MAF (Ministry of Agriculture and Food) be represented in the boards of the Philippine Sugar Commission and the Philippine Coconut Authority. Escudero now sits at the board of the two agencies.

The \$150-million loan from the World Bank will be used to import 33 percent of agriculture inputs needed this year and early 1985. The loan proceeds will be used to import fertilizers (\$45 million), pesticides (\$15 million), feedgrains (\$50 million), veterinary products (\$14 million), breeding stocks for hogs and poultry (\$5 million), machineries and spare parts (\$20 million), and to provide technical assistance and support for the National Food and Agricultural Council (\$1 million).

#### VIRATA REVIEWS NATIONAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

HK060159 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 4 Aug 84 p 12

[Text] Food available to Filipinos will decline by one-third unless resources are used more efficiently. This was one of the gloomy predictions made by Prime Minister Cesar E. A Virata in a speech sponsoring the P [pesos] 67.3 billion budget for 1985 on the floor of the National Assembly.

The prime minister said the rate at which new land was being made available for agriculture was less than one-tenth of the population growth rate. He also cited the increasing competition in the world economy for development resources, whether borrowed or earned from exports. "While the world economy may have increased the markets for exports, negotiations for development finance has become more difficult. Unless we start a concerted, united, and determined program of economic transformation," Virata said, production and exports gains may be overwhelmed by our increasing numbers, "and we may slide into immediate stagnation."

He said agricultural productivity must at least double, and breakthroughs should be made in manufacturing and other sectors "to bring about a reasonable increase in living standards."

In less than four decades, the country's population will double. Population density will exceed the present population densities of Japan and India, while the agricultural lands required to feed this population will remain severely limited.

Improving the lives of Filipinos has become more difficult in the light of increasing cost of productive resources such as technology, energy, and capital required to meet the needs of our multiplying population, Virata said. The price of oil for instance, has increased by about 16 times since 1973. The price of most manufactured products have increased in proportion to the amount of energy used to produce them. On the other hand, the prime minister said, the prices of the country's exports, which are principally agricultural, have increased by only 10 percent since 1972.

Virata also said since our international financial relations were in a "state of transition," it would no longer be possible to pursue "in exactly the same way the aggressive development policy that proved so successful in the decade of the 1970's." In the 1970's, he said, "We were able to increase real consumption by almost five percent annually and real income even faster; survive two oil shocks that increased our import bill by more than 10 times in seven years and still maintain the highest sustained growth rate in our history." Virata projected a decline from the current inflation rate of about 50 percent to only 20 percent in 1985. He also and more foreign exchange would be available by next year.

"I do not foresee the same factors in 1985 as happened towards the end of last year," Virata said in response to a query raised by an opposition MP during interpellation.

"We will have financial facilities; factories will have more raw materials and goods, and inflation will subside," the prime minister predicted. In industry, the incentives and promotion system will continue to be made more performance-oriented to establish world-competitive industries that will enhance foreign exchange generation, strengthen links with the country side, and encourage the production of domestic industrial goods which are less dependent on foreign exchange.

Export promotion and development will be given emphasis through an improve production structure, technological upgrading, and skills improvement. Special programs will continue to be developed and implemented for the seven priority exports garments, furniture, electronics, gifts and housewares, construction services, fresh and processed foods, and footwear and leather. Tariff restructuring will continue to minimize distortions in resources allocation. The scope of import substitution will be expanded to include foods and raw materials where the country has comparative advantages. Aggressive efforts will be made to tap new exports markets particularly within the region.

In the energy sector, the nuclear power plant is expected to be completed this year, Virata said. This means the budgetary requirement of the energy program will decline beginning next year. After 1985, the National Power Corporation (Napocor) will no longer need budgetary support. Virata also said the country's oil import bill would be reduced to \$1.5 billion.

The largest increase in appropriation went to economic services. The 1985 figure exceeds the 1984 figure by about 36.7 percent. Of the sectors comprising the category, agriculture and agrarian reform show a budgetary increase from P2.8 billion in 1984 to P.5.1 billion in 1985, an increase of over 82 percent.

The 1985 budget measure is still under consideration by the National Assembly. At yesterday morning's Batasan Breakfast Club meeting, the prime minister said about six weeks would be devoted to the budget process.

#### MARCOS ORDERS AID FOR ROYAL SAVINGS BANK

HK040023 Mainla Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] First in the news, President Marcos ordered the Central Bank yesterday [3 Aug] to bail out Royal Savings Bank so it can meet withdrawals of about 300,000 depositors. The president directed Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez and Prime Minister Cesar Virata to use the deposit guarantee fund to help Royal Savings Bank, which was closed by the Central Bank on 9 July after it failed to meet withdrawals of depositors in its 22 branches in Metro Manila, Laguna, and Cavite. The president issued the orders in response to an appeal for help by the Royal Savings founder and majority stockholder and Member of Parliament Renato Dragon. Dragon said the predicament of the Royal Savings Bank is similar to that of Banco Filipino.

#### BATASAN ADOPTS RULES ON IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS

OW040004 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 3 Aug 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] The Batasan Committee on Justice, Human Rights, and Good Government has adopted the proposed rules governing impeachment proceedings, and Philip Tan has the details.

[Begin recording] [Tan] Majority and minority members of the committee, chaired by Justice Minister Estelito Mendoza, respectively took the party line in voting for the rules on an impeachment, 12 against 8. The committee, at the same time, unanimously adopted the rules on inquiry in aid of legislation. The committee agreed on the rules on impeachment, but not without protest from the coalesced opposition, who reserve the right to write a dissenting opinion over the matter. The adoption of the rules were upon motion of MP [Members of Parliament] (Renato Gaitana).

Committee Chairman Estelito Mendoza summarized the main features of the rules on impeachment.

[Mendoza] Impeachment proceedings have been decided by at least one-fifth of the members of the Batasang Pambansa. From the resolution they may present and be supported by verified complaint and seconded by either a member of the Batsang Pambansa or a citizen of the Philippines. After this is done, the complaint, together with the resolution, will be referred to the Committee on Justice, Human Rights and Good Government, who will proceed to determine whether the complaint is sufficient in form and substance. It would also give the opportunity to the respondent to file (?amends), reply, rejoinder and then proceed to receive evidence [words indistinct]. And then, after that, determine whether there is a probable cause. If it finds there probable cause on a two-thirds vote, it shall recommend to the Batasang Pambansa the filing of articles of impeachment against the respondent.

[Tan] The opposition members, led by MP Aquilino Pimentel Jr., however, submitted that, while the minority demand for any citizen to file impeachment proceedings in the Batasan against any high government official was incorporated in the adopted rules, the rules do not stipulate the manner as to how any citizen can do so.

[Pimentel] We find the proposed rules on impeachment subverting the very intent of the Constitution, considering that this committee on justice, which defines the rules on impeachment actually does not spell out the rights of the private citizen in seeking a redress of his grievances against impeachable officials.

[Tan] The newly adopted rules on impeachment and inquiry in aid of legislation will be reported out by the committee to the entire body of the Batasang Pambansa.  
[end recording]

#### PRESIDENT MARCOS DEFENDS LAWMAKING POWERS

OW041441 Hong Kong AFP in English 0444 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Manila, Aug 4 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos today again defended his controversial lawmaking powers, saying the people wanted them and that he needed them to meet emergencies without having to declare martial law once again. But he reiterated that with the opening of the National Assembly last July 23, he would issue decrees prudently and only in serious emergencies, if parliament could not act on urgent matters and if the ruling party approved.

Mr Marcos also said he had never abused these powers. "We did not lift martial law only to be compelled by the first sign of crisis to proclaim it yet again," he told a national convention of lawyers.

Mr Marcos, 66, ruled by martial law from September 1972, when he assumed the power to make laws by decree, to January 1981. This was later enshrined in a 1976 constitutional amendment known as "Amendment 6."



"The government must be able to withstand sudden emergencies, and to avail itself opportunities to enhance security and the welfare of the people," he said in explaining the continuing need for Amendment 6. Emergency connotes that time is of the essence. To wait too long would jeopardize national survival," he added.

The opposition, which now holds nearly one third of the National Assembly's 200 seats, has pledged to work for repeal of Amendment 6.

Reacting to criticisms that it was strange for a president to make laws, he said "It cannot be any stranger than the French or the Egyptian (systems)" and said the practice existed in some 25-30 countries. He said he had always and would always consult an "in-house caucus" of the ruling New Society Movement (KBL) party on the issuance of decrees, and thus consulted more people than the number of National Assembly members.

In a related development, the president revealed that he would have lifted martial law in 1977, were it not for an earthquake and tsunami (tidal wave) and the massacre of a general and other military men. "Perhaps I can now reveal that it was my hope that by 1977 we would be able to lift martial law. Unfortunately the massacre in Sulu occurred," he told a national convention of lawyers. He was referring to the killing of a military general and his men by a Filipino Moslem separatist commander in the major southern island of Mindanao. The commander was then supposed to surrender to the military. He also cited a big earthquake and tsunami which killed 10,000 people in Mindanao as another reason for extending martial law beyond 1977.

On his much-publicized recent visit to troops reportedly fighting communist guerrillas in the north, the president said "It has always been a habit of mine" to see fighting men in the field. Under the Philippine Constitution, the president is the commander in chief of the Armed Forces.

#### VIRATA ON USE OF AMENDMENT 6 OF CONSTITUTION

HK031133 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata says Amendment No 6, or the power of President Marcos to make laws, seeks to prevent a reimposition of martial law. Virata made this clarification at the Batasan Breakfast Club. He said that Amendment No 6 was laid down in 1976 to provide legislative powers to President Marcos short of martial law. Virata said that compared to other constitutions, our Constitution prescribes that martial law need not first be declared in order for the president to enact laws. He added that the reimposition of martial law is what the government is trying to prevent. He pointed out that there is not much in our law that prevents the president from doing something by issuing purely an executive order or any instructions in order to effect adjustments [as heard]. He added that if we have this flexibility, the demand for power under Amendment No 6 can be much less.

#### EDITORIAL URGES MARCOS TO REGAIN CREDIBILITY

HK060807 Quezon City VERITAS in English No 37, 29 Jul 84 p 10

[Editorial: "Please, Mr President, Can We Believe You Now?"

[Text] In his State-of-the-Nation address at the opening of the Batasang Pambansa last Monday, President Marcos had some good news to offer: He would not re-impose martial law, and he would not make use of his awesome powers under Amendment 6 if the Batasan was in session.

In any case, he would not exercise these powers without first consulting the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] meeting in caucus.

But such was the measure of his credibility -- or lack of it -- that an oppositionist MP told VERITAS right after the speech that he expected the president to do exactly the opposite. "I remember how, three days before he devalued the peso, he announced to the nation there would be no devaluation," this MP said by way of explanation.

We are very much afraid that this skepticism is shared by a large segment of the population. In the eyes of many people, the credibility of the president cannot go any lower. Put in the most inelegant of terms, they simply do not believe anything he says anymore.

In those few words is encapsulated our tragedy as a nation.

Until the president regains his credibility, no program of recovery he will initiate, no matter how sound it may be, can prosper. For, over the long haul, it is the cooperation of the people that will insure the program's success. But that cooperation will be withheld if the people have no confidence in the leadership, if they do not trust Mr Marcos. There is no point here in explaining why and how Mr Marcos lost his credibility. Suffice it to say that it all began in 1965 when, as a candidate for president, he promised the people that, if elected, he would stop the spiralling of prices, bring down the crime rate and put an end to graft and corruption in government.

More to the point is how Mr Marcos can make the people believe in him again. Obviously, nothing and nobody -- not Amendment 6 and not his technocrats -- can do the job for him. Obviously also, since he will not resign and the people, who are committed to peaceful change, are willing to wait for the 1987 presidential election, he must try to regain his credibility if he is to get his act together and turn the economy around. Precisely because the people have nobody else -- we are reminded now of the anguished cry of the apostles, "Lord, to whom shall we go?" -- they must look to him to get them out of the economic bind they find themselves in. But he cannot do it. For, first, he must win back their trust and confidence.

Mr Marcos must prove to them that he is sincere when he says he will not declare martial law again and that he will not abuse his emergency powers. And there is only one way of proving this: by immediately setting the machinery going so that the highly obnoxious Amendment 6 can be expunged from the 1973 Constitution. He can do it -- if he wants to. One word to the KBL members of the Batasan will do it. The opposition, we have no doubt, will be all for it.

But the question remains: Will he want to do it?

If he wants to regain his credibility so that he can start the recovery process, he must do it. Surely, he does not want to go down in history as the man who promised his people that the nation would be great again -- only to lead that nation to penury, perdition and ruin.

#### MAJOR GENERAL RAMOS VIEWS USE OF FOREIGN TROOPS

HK060744 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 2230 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Major General Josephus Ramas, Philippine Army commanding general, yesterday [2 August] expressed his opposition to any proposals involving the use of foreign troops to assist in the defense of the country.

At a conference of Army personnel at Fort Bonifacio, Ramos said that the Philippines should learn from the experience of South Vietnam. He said that South Vietnam's mistake was to ask for outside assistance, especially from the United States, in their fight against subversion. According to Ramos, the Armed Forces of the Philippines has the capability to deal with any problems in the country involving its security.

#### OPPOSITION PARLIAMENTARIANS LEAD DEMONSTRATION

OW031243 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 3 Aug 84

[From the "Newswatch" program; announcer-read report over video showing demonstration scenes]

[Text] Two opposition members of the parliament, or MP's, led some 8,000 demonstrators to march from Edsa and Buendia Avenues this afternoon to the Ugarte football field in Makati.

Assemblymen Mel Lopez and Aquilino Pimentel were with rally organizer Butz Aquino and former publisher (Joaquim Roces) in a multisectoral march that ended with no untoward incident. When the youth crowd reached the corner of Paseo de Roxas, three jeeploads of antiriot policemen advanced along with three firetrucks. However, the use of tear gas was avoided at the request of Lopez and Aquino, who promised to disperse themselves within 5 minutes. Once more, Makati's confetti throwers were active from tall office buildings of the area.

#### NPA RAID IN LUBA PATROL BASE LEAVES 3 DEAD

OW031253 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 3 Aug 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] Some 50 heavily armed NPA's [New People's Army] raided a PC [Philippine Constabulary] patrol base in Luba, Abra, killing 3 persons, including a PC trooper.

A flash report from the Abra PC Provincial Command identified the victim as Constable Second Class (Alejandro Diso), Civilian Home Defense Force volunteer (Pedrigo Sagao) and a civilian, Mrs (Masing Andres). The NPA raid lasted 4 hours. It was the second NPA retaliatory raid on the patrol base this year.

#### NPA, ARMY TROOPS CLASH IN AGUSAN DEL SUR

HK060021 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Nine army troopers and 13 civilians were killed in an encounter Saturday between a band of New People's Army terrorist and army troops in Bayugan, Agusan del Sur. An undetermined number of NPA rebels were reported also killed. The 14-minute clash broke out when the terrorists ambushed a logging truck of the Rural Logging Company which the civilians were riding on their way home. The troopers stationed near the ambush site responded immediately and engaged the rebels. The names of the slain soldiers were not immediately released pending notification of their families. The civilian casualties and wounded were not identified in the army report. Six army troopers were also wounded.



RAMOS EXPRESSES ALARM AT NPA'S 'BOLDNESS'

HK031358 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 3 Aug 84 p 1

[By Arnold Atadero]

[Text] Lt. Gen. Fidel Ramos, PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] chief, yesterday expressed alarm over the growing boldness of New People's ARMY (NPA) operating in Mindanao and the Visayas. In a press conference at Camp Crame yesterday afternoon, Ramos said that most of the atrocities in the remote provinces this year were committed by the NPAs.

The PC chief cited the NPA raids in the towns of Las Navas, Northern Samar Sergio Osmena, Zamboanga del Norte; Prosperidad, Agusan Del Sur; Leon, Iloilo, San Agustin, Surigao del Sur; Nasipit, Agusan del Sur; Balangkaya, MacAruther and Maslog, all in eastern Samar, and on the power stations of the National Power Corp. in Lanao del Norte and Davao del Norte. Raided were mostly townhalls or PC-INP headquarters located in those places. A number of civilians and government operatives had been killed in those attacks and many issued high-powered guns were stolen by NPA terrorists.

Against this background, Ramos stressed the need for more security operations by the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Regional Unified Commands (RUCS) established in the Visayas and Mindanao.

Ramos theorized that the growing boldness of the NPAs "is due to a timetable which it is following." He said that the timetable was linked with the present economic and political situation obtaining in the Philippines and many parts of the world. He told reporters that the present economic difficulties and the events last August 21 emboldened the NPAs to form front organizations and win many followers to their side in places where they were not viable before. He predicted that the NPAs would continue to infiltrate and penetrate labor, student and other sectors. He also said that the threat posed by the NPA, military wing of the Communist Party of the Philippine (CPP) was "only like an iceberg where the NPA is only the tip and visible and at present a target to military forces." "What we have is not the NPA problem but a local communist problem whose objective is to seize political power by force and violence," the PC chief said. He said the NPA was only one of the many big organizations of the CPP.

TIMES JOURNAL DISCUSSES EFFECT OF GRAIN CARTEL

HK060207 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 5 Aug 84 pp 1, 6

[Report by Marlen Ronquillo: "Corn Price Dictators"]

[Text] A powerful grains cartel has depressed corn prices in remote farming areas in Mindanao, the corn belt, by manipulating the wholesale and retail markets. Government sources in Mindanao said yesterday the low buying price for corn has hurt tens of thousands of corn farmers still reeling from the effects of the great drought last year.

The price of corn in major farming areas barely accessible by trucks is P [pesos] 1.60 to P1.80 per kilo, way below the government support price of P2.30.

In some areas where storage and transportation are a major problem, the price of corn has gone down to P1.50 per kilo. Only in the major grains trading centers, such as General Santos City, Cagayan de Oro City, Iligan City Butuan City and Davao City, are the prices slightly higher than the government support price.

Sources said the cartel of Filipino-Chinese businessmen has ordered its middlemen and traders to buy at low prices in areas not serviced by government buying stations because farmers have no choice but to sell to them. The sources said the cartel is backed by seven big millers and traders based in Cebu City, known in the grains industry as the "Magnificent Seven."

The group reportedly controls more than half of the grains trading business in the Visayas and Mindanao. As such, it can dictate prices.

Two Luzon-based farmer leaders, meeting with their Mindanao colleagues, asked the National Food authority to step up corn buying in the remote areas by increasing mobile buying stations in several areas of the corn belt now, peak of the harvest season. Benjamin Cruz and William Salutillo of the Farmers League of the Philippines said they will also ask area marketing cooperatives in Luzon to buy yellow and white corn from Mindanao farmers at the government support price. Cruz and Salutillo said that at current buying prices, yellow corn farmers lose out because they spend P7,000 per hectare on farm inputs.

The Mindanao farmers have yet to recover from the drought last year, and scores of them still have to pay for rice borrowed under the cereal loan program.

Farmers have been discouraged from expanding their rice and corn production because of the low prices of their commodities and the spiralling cost of farm inputs.

Vice Gov. Rogelio Rosales of Agusan del Norte, provincial chapter president of the Farmers Association of the Philippines, said farmers are asking for the liberalization of farm credit. In his province, he said, farmers have turned to informal sources of credit to get money for their inputs. Rosales said cheap loans for farmers have virtually dried up and rural bankers no longer participate in the government's agricultural credit program.

Fertilizer and pesticide costs have been going up also.

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